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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, Cloudy, clearing later. Temp. 20-24 (75-77). Saturday, Similar. LONDON: Friday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 22-24 (72-75). Saturday, Cloudy with showers. CHAMPAIGN: Friday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 20-24 (72-75). Saturday, Cloudy with showers. NEW YORK: Friday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 20-24 (72-75). Saturday, Cloudy with showers.

No. 29,704



Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi speaking to a rally.

Mrs. Gandhi Announces Campaign to 'Save India'

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday launched a nationwide program of demonstrations, parades and rallies designed to call attention to what she said was the "glaring inadequacies" of the government of Morarji Desai.

Mrs. Gandhi's so-called "save India" campaign was begun yesterday because that was the 36th anniversary of the demand by nationalists in 1942 that the British "quit India." That call was a turning point in the struggle for Indian independence, which was achieved five years later, and Mrs. Gandhi's backers hope that her call will mark the beginning of a new phase in her attempt at a political comeback.

"I am not for bringing down any government," Mrs. Gandhi said at a rally in a rain-soaked park in New Delhi. "But this government will fall on its own, because of its inherent weakness and ineffectiveness. We don't have to do anything."

She said it was "immaterial" whether she returned to political power or not. "All I am striving for is the country's unity, strength and independence," said the former prime minister, who is now president of a faction of the old Congress Party known as Congress-I, for Indira.

She accused the government of doing "everything to harass me — court hearings, commissions of inquiry, false charges and allegations."

In the 16 months since Mrs. Gandhi's election defeat, the government has moved against her on a number of fronts, ranging from the cancellation of her passport to the imprisonment of her son, Sanjay, for 30 days.

A set of constitutional amendments given preliminary approval in Parliament yesterday is designed to nullify some of the changes made in the constitution during Mrs. Gandhi's term or office, and to tighten up provisions that the present government says she distorted.

Henceforth, a declaration of a state of emergency, the base upon which Prime Minister Gandhi's authoritarian rule was constructed, could be made by the president only after he receives a request from the Cabinet, in writing. The 1975 state of emergency was declared and implemented at Mrs. Gandhi's direction before her Cabinet even knew about it.

U.S. Approves Oil-Technology Sale to Russians

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — The Carter administration, in a decision with political and economic significance for relations with the Soviet Union, has decided to allow the sale to that country of a large plant for producing oil-well drilling bits.

The \$144 million deal worked out by Dresser Industries, a Dallas firm, was the subject of widespread speculation and a new round of government policy-making when President Carter ordered reprisal action last month for the political trials of Soviet dissidents Anatoli Shebaransky and Alexander Ginzburg.

At that time, Mr. Carter canceled the sale of a computer to Tass and decided to ban most travel of policy-level U.S. officials to the Soviet Union. Mr. Carter also announced that future exports of oil technology to the Soviet Union would be placed under a high-level review.

Most of the Dresser sale had been previously approved, but a \$1 million segment to provide a sophisticated electron beam welding machine was subjected to study under the president's order. This machine contains a computer of its own.

According to Stanley Marcus, deputy assistant secretary of commerce, the decision was made yesterday to approve the export license for the welding machine, which will permit the entire Dresser deal to go forward.

White House officials said Mr. Carter had decided to allow the case to be decided on its bureaucratic and technical merits, without regard for the state of U.S.-Soviet political relations.

The effect of the decision is to limit, at least for now, U.S. economic reprisals for the dissident trials to a single case, the Tass computer.

There had been a sharp division of opinion within the administration about such reprisals. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps opposed the use of trade for political leverage, and presidential assistant



Alfredo Nobre da Costa is surrounded by photographers.

Portugal Premier-Designate Vows to Stay

LISBON, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Premier-designate Alfredo Nobre da Costa, vowing to make economic recovery his prime objective, today rejected suggestions that he would only remain in power until early general elections can be arranged.

"I did not take on the job with the idea of leaving next week," he said.

Mr. Nobre da Costa, 55, a political independent, said the main thrust of his governmental program would be to set Portugal's financial house in order and "get the country to work."

Portuguese industry career aide premier-designate, Page 2.

Mr. Nobre da Costa spoke to newsmen as he emerged from Belem Palace after agreeing to a presidential call to head Portugal's ninth government since the 1974 revolution.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes yesterday named Mr. Nobre da Costa as the Cabinet chief to lead the nation out of its three-week-old governmental crisis.

The appointment caught Portugal's four feuding minority parties by surprise.

Outgoing Premier Mario Soares, who reacted angrily to the decision, accused the president of violating the constitution by not picking one of his Socialists to head the Cabinet. He then summoned the Socialist

Sadat and Begin Will Not Receive U.S. Peace Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI) — President Carter is preparing "constructive suggestions" for breaking the Middle East stalemate during the Camp David summit meeting scheduled for Sept. 5, but will offer no formal peace plan, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House adviser for national security, said yesterday.

Commenting on the U.S. role in the scheduled talks between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Mr. Carter, Mr. Brzezinski said: "We will make suggestions from time to time."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived home yesterday from his highly successful trip to the Middle East to begin the summit in hopes of giving the lagging peace efforts new impetus. He met for an hour with Mr. Carter and had nothing to say afterward.

"You might as well get used to this," press secretary Jody Powell told reporters. "We're not going to do a whole lot of talking. That's the reason for going to Camp David to reduce the public discourse on the matter."

'Full Partner'

Mr. Vance said before leaving Egypt that the United States would for the first time assume the role of "full partner" at the summit — a position Mr. Sadat had been urging. Mr. Sadat also had asked Mr. Carter to present a U.S. plan for peace.

U.S. officials said that they did not expect Mr. Carter to go that far, but that he would intervene in the Sadat-Begin dialogue with proposals and suggestions if the talks appeared to be bogging down.

Mr. Begin is expected to arrive in Washington Sept. 3, and Mr. Sadat the following day.

A high U.S. official traveling with Mr. Vance conceded that Mr. Carter's personal invitation accompanied what others, including Mr. Vance, had failed to manage: getting Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat together again.

This did not mean that the two sides were to resume direct negotiations, that will depend on what is accomplished at Camp David. Senior U.S. officials acknowledged that the meeting could fail and embarrass the administration.

Nothing Changed

Despite Mr. Vance's triumphant return, nothing appeared changed in the positions of the two leaders. Israel still adamantly refuses to commit itself to withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, and Egypt refuses to continue direct talks until that stance is modified.

In Jerusalem, Mr. Begin said today that Israel will do all it can to reach a peace agreement with Egypt at the meeting with Mr. Carter.

"We want at Camp David an agreement," he said after briefing his Cabinet on Mr. Vance's talk with Mr. Sadat at Alexandria.

His information came from National Security Council adviser William Quandt, who told Mr. Begin that Mr. Sadat did not change the Egyptian demand for total Israeli withdrawal from occupied land.

But government sources said that Mr. Sadat promised to approach the talks in good faith and to see that the attacks on Mr. Begin in the Egyptian press were halted.

Asked about a report that the United States summoned the conference because it expected a war to break out, Mr. Begin said: "We will hear arguments and proposals and we will also make some of our own, but all the talk of threats has no significance."

Soviet Criticism

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP) — The Soviet Union today accused the United States of trying to scuttle a Geneva peace conference and aggravate tensions in the Middle East by holding the Camp David summit.

Tass called the scheduled meeting "a new point" in the "unprincipled and utterly deadlocked policy" of negotiating a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal for peace.

"This settlement game, aimed at strengthening the position of American imperialism in the Middle East, relying on Israel and the reactionary forces of the Arab east, has nothing in common with a genuine and just settlement of the Middle East conflict," Tass said.

"The unceasing sabotage of the Geneva peace conference, the forum for reaching such a settlement, and the course of separate deals can only lead to another sharp aggravation of tension in the Middle East with all consequences flowing from this."

12 Swedes Die In Rail Crashes

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Twelve persons died and 38 were injured in separate train accidents in Sweden today.

In a morning accident at Osterund, 290 miles northwest of here, nine persons died and 28 were injured when a freight train collided with a passenger train.

In Lund, near the southern tip of Sweden, a three-carriage double-deck passenger train derailed. At least three persons died and 10 were injured, and police said other passengers were pinned under the carriages.

To French Automaker Peugeot

Chrysler Selling European Operations

DETROIT, Aug. 10 (AP) — French automaker Peugeot will buy the main European operations of Chrysler Corp., and thereby become Europe's biggest auto company, the two firms announced today.

The Chrysler operations being sold include Chrysler France, Chrysler United Kingdom and Chrysler Espana (Spain).

The move will raise money for the No. 3 U.S. automaker, which is short of cash. And it will give PSA Peugeot Citroen about 15 percent of the European car market.

In London, Industry Secretary Eric Varley, stung by short notice of a French company's takeover of Chrysler's British operations, indicated today that he will take plenty of time to study the deal.

Mr. Varley will need to consider carefully the implications of this development, of which Chrysler was only able to inform him on the afternoon of Aug. 7, a Department of Industry statement said.

In particular, we will be examining the possible advantages and disadvantages for the security and prosperity of Chrysler U.K. plants in Scotland and England as well as for the U.K. motor industry and economy generally.

Chrysler's British operation announced losses of £532,000 (\$1,037,400) during the first six months of this year. In 1977 it lost more than £20 million, and in 1976 its losses were more than £40 million.

Chrysler employs 23,200 persons in its British production plants. Its vehicles account for six percent of the market in the United Kingdom. The British government has pumped millions of dollars into Chrysler's U.K. operation in the last several years.

Chrysler said that the move will enable it to "focus more of its resources on the North American market."

Chrysler will get \$230 million in cash and 1.8 million new shares of stock in PSA Peugeot Citroen, giving it about 15 percent of the equity of Peugeot, the companies said.

An industry analyst called the deal part of a "massive pullback" by Chrysler from marginally profitable overseas operations. He said that the U.S. firm is negotiating to sell its Australian subsidiary as well. Chrysler's stock rose on active trading after the Peugeot announcement.

French Aviation Controllers Set Second Weekend Slowdown

PARIS, Aug. 10 (AP) — Air travelers in Western Europe face another chaotic weekend at airports as French aviation controllers announced a five-day work-to-rule starting tomorrow morning.

The slowdown was to be longer than the previous one, because of the long Assumption Day weekend, the controllers union said today.

Up to half a million passengers could be affected by the slowdown which is to begin at 8 a.m. at France's four regional air control centers.

Air France vowed to assure the transportation of all its passengers. Air Inter, the French domestic carrier, announced the cancellation of at least 14 flights. Air Iberia, the Spanish line which was badly affected by the July 30 slowdown, also said it would trim its schedules.

British aviation authorities said they would advise pilots flying out of London to stay over the Atlantic and out of French airspace.

Second French Linkup

"The bottom line is they're selling off their European operations to make it easier to finance their capital expenditures at home," said David Healy, analyst at the Wall Street firm of Drexel, Burnham and Co.

Chrysler becomes the second U.S. automaker to link up with a French automaker this year. But the joint operations of American Motors Corp. and Renault appear far less extensive in scope.

Chrysler's companies in Europe (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Thousands View Paul's Body in St. Peter's

Cardinals to Open Conclave on Aug. 25

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Aug. 10 (NYT) — The Sacred College of Cardinals today set Aug. 25 — the latest possible day under church law — as the date for the opening of the conclave that will elect a successor to Pope Paul VI, who died of a heart attack Sunday.

Tens of thousands of mourners and tourists filed past the pontiff's body today as it lay in an open coffin in front of the Altar of the Confession beneath the central dome of St. Peter's basilica.

The pope was dressed in white pontifical vestments and covered with a mantle of deep red, the color of mourning for popes. A tall white mitre, the symbol of episcopal power, was resting on his head. His feet were in red shoes. His hands clasped a rosary.

The body lay on the red bier with the head toward the high altar, elevated above his feet.

The pontiff's complexion was ashen and much darker than it had been in life. The jaw had begun to sag and the features appeared shrunken. The decision to leave the coffin open was taken this morning (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Tass Commentator Cites 'Dangerous' U.S. Trend

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (UPI) — A prominent Soviet commentator said today that opponents of détente in the United States are seeking to develop military superiority over the Soviet Union, something he called a "dangerous" move.

Tass political commentator Yuri Kornilov noted that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown claimed that the United States was stronger than the Soviet Union even while some Carter-administration officials maintain an interest in military balance.

"On the one hand," he said, "the American leaders say that neither side has military supremacy over the other and that there is approximate parity between them."

But he said that Mr. Brown "says that the Soviet Union is not stronger than the United States militarily and that an attack cannot disarm the United States just as the United States would be unable to disarm the Soviet Union if it struck first."

Mr. Kornilov said that "any sober-minded person" would recognize the contradiction in the statements.

Treaty of Osimo

Trieste has been Italian since it was annexed at the end of World War I, but not until the Treaty of Osimo, in 1976, was the division of the area after World War II finally settled. That treaty was negotiated without consulting the people here, their leaders claim, contributing to the feeling of being "an island betrayed," as one newspaper said.

"We were conquered by Italy, not liberated," Mr. Cecovini said. "Just look at the figures. Before World War I, Trieste was the third port of the Mediterranean, after Marseilles and Genoa. Now, after 60 years, it is the 10th port of Italy in tonnage."

It remains essentially not a port for Italy but a port for central Europe. More than 80 percent of the freight on its docks are the goods of West Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Hungary.

An extension of the autostrada north and doubling the capacity of the rail line to Austria are expected to help revive the city. The civic list group sees hope in a return to the status of a free zone within the rules of the Common Market. But while the search for a solution continues, young people continue to leave, looking elsewhere for the jobs they cannot find here.

Trieste: Once Thriving Port Now East Bloc's 'Jeans Bazaar'

By Louis B. Fleming

TRIESTE — The blue jeans in the shop window were handsomely embroidered with a label reading "American jeans — love it or leave it."

"They're made in Italy," the clerk said. And they're bound for Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania and the Soviet Union — via Yugoslavia.

A dozen Yugoslav visitors sorted through the merchandise, buying, as one Italian said, "more than they can ever use themselves."

"Some days you see young people pulling on four or five pairs of jeans for the trip across the border and through customs," another said.

Outside, nearly half the cars along the curb bore Yugoslav license plates, some even from Belgrade, 450 miles east.

"It used to be dolls," said Sergio Coloni, a leader of the Christian Democratic Party. "Dolls sold here would show up as far east as Moscow."

Yugoslavs Bought Goods Worth \$235 Million in '77

By some estimates, it is the biggest business in the city, one that cannot be ignored at a time when Trieste's population is declining, the only major city in Italy with that problem.

Viewed With Dismay

But the business is still viewed with dismay for more than political reasons. At the top of the Yugoslav's shopping list is clothing of all sorts, dominated by blue jeans. Blue-jean sales last year were estimated at 8 million pairs.

Almost without exception, they bear U.S. names and U.S.-style labels, regardless of their origin. Authentic Levis go for the equivalent of \$25 and bring a premium in Eastern Europe. Italian imitations sell for \$16 or less and bear such labels as Riffe, Max Bill, McCoy, Philadelphia and Tiger's Eye. One line, called U.S. Tops, portrays a topless starlet on its label. Hawk carries the reassurance that, while made in Italy, it is of "original American material imported by RCM textiles of Monte Carlo from California, U.S.A."

Another popular item is military-style shirts bearing a crudely embroidered U.S. Army or U.S. Navy tag. No one here knows how well they do in Eastern Europe. After clothing comes jewelry, particularly jewelry made with gold. And the third big-selling category is auto parts and appliances.

Customs Flexible

At the Yugoslav border, there are apparently no fixed customs orders. "They seem to have struck a compromise between their fiscal needs and the need to satisfy their people with consumer goods," an official said.

Most Yugoslavs declare and pay duty on a few of their purchases each trip. But Italians and Yugoslavs living within 10 kilometers of the border have cards that permit free movement back and forth.

The traffic is in both directions. Italians by the thousands cross into Yugoslavia to fill up the tanks of their cars and buy meat, vegetables and fruit, all cheaper there than in Italy.

"The Italians spend about 70 to 100 billion lire a year in Yugoslavia on this sort of trade," one official estimated — not more than half of what the Yugoslavs spend in Italy.

The importance of being an emporium for the Communists of Eastern Europe is all the more galling for the people of Trieste because it contrasts with the decline, as they see it, of more important sectors — of the port itself and of industry, including shipbuilding. With the declining population and declining employment, the city has the highest percentage of retired people and senior citizens in Italy.

Capital Gains Tax Cut Voted By U.S. House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — The House voted yesterday to reduce capital gains taxes starting in 1980 through an automatic inflation adjustment.

Approval of the amendment to index capital gains was a major blow for President Carter's supporters, who wanted to offset the big capital gains tax cuts in the overall bill.

The indexing amendment was the strongest sign yet that supporters of the \$16.5 billion Ways and Means Committee tax-cut measure had prevailed.

Ter supporters favor an \$18.1 billion tax-cut bill with capital gains reductions but containing a limitation against how much ordinary losses can offset capital gains.

U.S. Partnership Role

Egypt Sees Summit As Sadat Triumph

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Aug. 10 (NYT) — The Middle East summit meeting to be held at Camp David next month is being viewed by Egyptian officials as a tacit triumph for President Anwar Sadat that has infused new life into his long-dormant peace initiative.

President Carter's invitation to Mr. Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to join him for talks on Sept. 5 seems to have raised at least modest hopes here for a breakthrough. Egyptian officials, however, have been reluctant to speculate about what might follow if the meeting ends in failure.

The feeling is that Mr. Sadat, by playing a waiting game, has maneuvered the Carter administration into the role of "full partner" that he has long sought. "Sadat has now achieved one of his main aims, which is to involve the Americans," said a senior Egyptian official after Mr. Sadat and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held their joint news conference in Alexandria Tuesday night.

Meanwhile, Alfred Atherton Jr., the special U.S. envoy, flew to Saudi Arabia to brief that country's leaders on the Camp David meeting. He will go to Jordan tomorrow to see King Hussein.

Mr. Sadat, by agreeing so readily to meet with Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin, has bolstered his image as a statesman willing to consider all reasonable approaches to peace. But some Egyptian insiders acknowledge that Mr. Carter has taken the greater political risk, by shouldering responsibility for Mr. Sadat's fumbling policy.

At Tuesday night's news conference, Mr. Sadat himself dismissed the months of stalemate by calling the September summit meeting "a new page," and saying, "Let us not look back." Egypt's foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, speaking to reporters, observed that Mr. Carter would have to take the meeting seriously, because a failure would hurt the president's own position.

An Egyptian source reported

that Mr. Sadat had agreed to the meeting not only because of Mr. Carter's prestige, but also because of "new elements that cannot be divulged at this stage." The source would not say whether these unspecified developments came from the U.S. or the Israeli side.

Mr. Sadat has repeatedly said that direct negotiations between Egypt and Israel could not resume until what he termed some conciliatory "new elements" in Israel's position. After an inconclusive meeting in England last month between Mr. Vance and the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers, positions on both sides appeared to harden.

But Mr. Vance was encouraged that no limit had been set on the duration of next month's meeting, reasoning that this would give Mr. Carter enough time to achieve a consensus. Egypt has been eager for the United States to step in with its own compromise proposals for a peace settlement, which it feels would be closer to Cairo's position than to Jerusalem's.

Mr. Carter's invitation averted what one Egyptian official called a prospective "head-on confrontation with Israel." An immediate result is likely to be a muting of personal attacks on Mr. Begin that have appeared in the Egyptian press.

Officials expect that few public statements will be made in the month before the meeting convenes.

Official Egyptian sources said that Cairo would shortly undertake a new diplomatic offensive to gain support in the Middle East for Mr. Sadat's trip to the United States, his second in seven months.

One seasoned Arab diplomat based here believed that Mr. Sadat would have little difficulty justifying his trip to his allies as long as he did not seem to be yielding to Israeli or U.S. pressure.

The Arab diplomat said Egypt had promised other Arab states at the conference of nonaligned nations in Belgrade last month that it would not make a separate peace with Israel.

For Summit Participation

Israelis Suspect a Deal Between Vance and Sadat

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, Aug. 10 — Israelis were wondering yesterday whether the United States had offered Egypt a secret deal to encourage President Sadat to agree to attend the September summit meeting at Camp David.

Government officials expressed such suspicions privately, the press hinted at it, and Prime Minister Menachem Begin hedged his answers to questions about the new

U.S. role in Middle East peace talks.

Here, as in Washington, there were rumors that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had offered Mr. Sadat something extra — perhaps a compromise U.S. peace plan — to get Mr. Sadat to agree to the meeting.

Israelis, who were delighted originally with the news that Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat would resume peace talks, worried yesterday over two aspects of the newest developments:

• That Mr. Sadat was reported to have changed his mind, five hours into his talks with Mr. Vance in Alexandria, about resuming negotiations with Israel. What, asked Israeli officials, changed his mind?

• Mr. Vance's statement, made after the talks — that the United States would be a "whole partner" in the talks and would free to put in "suggestions."

When the Cairo radio said last night that Mr. Sadat had agreed to the Camp David meeting because of "new elements which cannot be divulged at this stage," it sent Israeli officials back to a review of what was said here last weekend during Mr. Vance's visit.

Said one official: "This side regards the American role as bringing the parties together, and there were no talks here about American propositions or suggestions."

This means — by one local interpretation — that Mr. Vance said something in Egypt that he did not say here. It gave Israelis the suspicion that the Cairo radio might be right about "new elements."

"Total Turnabout"

"Everything seemed gloomy in Alexandria for the first five hours," said one Israeli official. "And then there was a total turnabout, and Mr. Sadat was suddenly agreeable. Why?"

He added, however, "Sadat changes his mind every 10 minutes."

Israeli news media were urging caution as Israel began making plans for attending the meeting. Some suspected the existence of a pro-Egyptian American "compromise" proposal.

The summit "contained the danger of a political trap," said the Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv. It said that Egypt had clearly gained a serious diplomatic advantage during the Vance stay and said that Israel should be concerned.

"The current tensions between Washington and Jerusalem will be incomparable to what would happen if Israel rejects a draft worked out by the United States and presented as a compromise between the hard-line positions of both sides," the newspaper said.

Los Angeles Times

Concordes to Mexico

PARIS, Aug. 10 (AP) — Air France will start supersonic Concorde service to Mexico City twice a week via Washington on Sept. 20, the airline announced today. One-way fare is to be \$3,030 francs, or \$1,156 dollars at the current exchange rate.



AFTERMATH OF THE FLOOD — Debris is scattered about the square of Tocco, one of many Italian mountain villages hit by flash floods Tuesday that killed at least 16 persons.

Cardinals to Open Conclave on Aug. 25

(Continued from Page 1)

only, and a Vatican source said that it was being reviewed almost hourly during the day.

Pope Paul had died in Castel Gandolfo, his summer residence in the Alban Hills 15 miles southeast of Rome and his body had been in an open coffin there for three days before being brought to St. Peter's yesterday. Doctors were afraid that

the embalmed body would deteriorate in the summer heat. Additional preserving substances were applied during the night, according to Vatican sources.

Forty-three cardinals were present at the meeting of the Sacred College at which the opening date for the conclave was chosen. The college has 130 members.

Under the rules laid down by Pope Paul the conclave had to be convened within 15 to 20 days of his death. Aug. 25, the opening day, will be the twentieth day.

The reason for the choosing of the ultimate date, according to Vatican sources, was to give the cardinals the longest possible time for informal consultation. It is now expected that the electors will be able to narrow the field of candidates and identify front-runners before the voting begins. Most predictions therefore now are that the conclave may be relatively short, perhaps three to five days.

Pre-Conclave Meetings

Another major reason for delaying the start of the conclave to the latest possible date, was that this gives added influence to cardinals over the age of 80. These cardinals are barred from participation in the conclave and therefore from balloting, but they are entitled to participate fully in the pre-conclave meetings of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

Some of the older cardinals had

wielded great influence in the past, and have also been unexpectedly active during the last few days here.

The controversial rule barring a cardinal over the age of 80 from the conclave was first laid down by Pope Paul in 1970 and then incorporated by him in the set of detailed rules for the transition that he issued in 1975.

In the past, a two-thirds majority was required for the election of a pope. The 1975 rules, in a major innovation, stipulated that if no two-thirds majority is reached in the first 21 ballots, the pope then can be elected by a simple plurality.

Other, less important changes in the rules, provide for increased security and secrecy. New technology was introduced to make sure that no electronic devices will be placed in the Sistine Chapel where the conclave will meet or in the apartments where the cardinals will live during their seclusion in the Vatican.

The new rules laid down by Pope Paul cannot be changed before the election of a new pope. However, the exclusion of cardinals more than 80 years of age from the conclave is highly unpopular with many of the prelates and may well be abrogated later.

The cardinals meeting this morning also decided that the conclave will be held in the Sistine Chapel, its venue for the last century. There had been some doubt about this as it was feared that the chapel might be too small to accommodate all the 115 cardinals entitled to attend.

Chrysler Sale Set

(Continued from Page 1)

turned out 800,000 cars and trucks in 1977, compared to Peugeot's production of 1.5 million.

Chrysler, the No. 3 U.S. automaker, is in a financial crunch because of weak car sales and heavy expenditures facing it in coming years. It has lost nearly \$90 million through the first six months of this year and expects to finish the year in the red.

Chrysler has been looking for ways to raise \$7.5 billion to upgrade plants and develop new, smaller cars. In June it raised \$250 million by issuing preferred stock. Chrysler chairman John Riccardo called the Peugeot move "a major step in that program."

In a letter mailed to shareholders, Chrysler said that the move "will greatly strengthen the worldwide position of Chrysler Corp. in the automotive industry."

Chrysler's overseas operations earned \$16 million in the first six months of this year. The firm's strike-plagued United Kingdom operation has been in continuous operation since 1977. It had operating losses of \$36.6 million.

The British government shared half the loss under an agreement with Chrysler running through 1979. An agreement between Chrysler and the British government, signed in January, 1976, expires next year, said Industry Department spokesman Michael Hitchcock.

Threat to Fold

That deal called for British government guarantees to cover up to \$72.5 million in Chrysler losses during the next four years. It also provided a capital spending loan of \$55 million and backing for a medium-term loan of another \$35 million from London and Scottish banks.

Chrysler took a holding in the French Simca company, long associated with Italy's Fiat, in 1958. By 1963, Chrysler had built up its holding to 63 percent of Simca, increasing it to 76 percent in 1966.

In 1970, Chrysler's shareholding was such that the company's name was officially changed to Chrysler-France, and cars carrying only the Chrysler name were added to the range of Simca small cars in recent years.

The joint Chrysler-Peugeot statement makes the point that distinctive brand names will be maintained.

Rome Expropriates Villa Once Used by Mussolini

ROME, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Unlike Julius Caesar, who willed his gardens to the people of Rome, Benito Mussolini never said anything about the Villa Torlonia. But the people finally got it last month. 33 years after Il Duce was killed in Milan.

Expropriating the villa cost the city \$1.4 million and 16 years of litigation with its wealthy owners.

The large estate — containing buildings that, in the words of the city cultural assets commissioner, Renato Nicolini, are "on the border between splendor and kitsch" — drew its main claim to fame from the fact it was Mussolini's official residence from 1925 until his overthrow in 1943.

He was not there during the last two years of his life, when he headed a Nazi-supported puppet republic in northern Italy before Communist partisans captured and shot him to death on April 28, 1945, and strung up his body.

Token Rent

Mussolini, who used to ride horseback and exercise in the park, rented the villa from its owners, the Torlonia family, for a token one lira a year.

The Torlonias could afford such generosity. A dynasty of bankers and landowners who received a

royal title from popes more than a century ago, they are Rome's leading taxpayers. Years ago, the annual income of Prince Alessandro Torlonia, head of the family's main branch, was assessed at \$75 million lire, then worth about \$600,000.

The Villa Torlonia — now one of the few green patches on the map of Rome, where there is little more than 10 square feet of green for each resident — was far outside the city limits when banker Giovanni Torlonia bought it in the early 19th century. Its buildings, some dating from the 17th century when the estate belonged to the Colonna family, were redone in 1806-1842, by leading architects, including Giuseppe Valadier, best known as the designer of Rome's Piazza del Popolo.

400-Seat Theater

In addition to the main villa and guest house, it included a 400-seat theater, two fake ancient Roman temples, a horse-race track and a Swiss-style chalet later turned into a miniature village with tiled roofs and stained glass windows. An artificial lake, commemorating the Torlonias' draining of Lake Fucino in central Italy, has since been filled in and was used as a dance floor when U.S. troops occupied the villa after World War II.

Changes in World's Climate Are Feared

Studies Show Steady Rise in Carbon Dioxide in Air

By Walter Sullivan

MAUNA LOA OBSERVATORY, Hawaii (NYT) — Although observations here document a long-term rise in the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere, presumably caused by worldwide fuel burning, there is no evidence of a parallel rise in dust pollution that many climatologists have thought would temper the carbon dioxide's warming effect.

The amount of dust overhead shows marked variations in response to volcanic eruptions in various parts of the world, but the current level has dropped to about where it was when observations began 20 years ago.

There is considerable concern that continued, and even increased, use of fossil fuel, particularly coal, will so raise the level of atmospheric carbon dioxide that global climates will change with disastrous economic effects.

Carbon dioxide acts much like the glass in a greenhouse. It permits sunlight to pass through and warm the earth but inhibits the escape of that warmth, in the form of infrared radiation, back into space.

This observatory, at a height of 11,150 feet on this giant volcano on the island of Hawaii, is so high

that it is free of any local pollution, with the rare exceptions when a release of volcanic gas blows its way.

Since 1955, the observatory has recorded a remarkable uniform rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide. The trend zigzags seasonally. The level falls off each spring as plants in the northern hemisphere awaken and begin absorbing carbon dioxide to perform photosynthesis. The atmospheric content rises as winter approaches and the plants wither.

The station is one of four forming the U.S. Baseline Monitoring Network that watches for long-term signs of climate change and other trends. The other stations, spanning extremes of north and south latitude, are at Barrow, northernmost point in Alaska, Samoa and the South Pole.

At Barrow, the seasonal carbon dioxide variations are most marked because vegetation is buried by snow in winter, then bursts into life when the tundra blooms.

Closely affiliated with the U.S. network is an Australian station at Cape Grim, Tasmania. Sweden and Kenya are contemplating one on 17,000-foot Mount Kenya and others are built or projected.

The Mauna Loa Observatory, operated by the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration, makes 30 different measurements bearing on the condition of the atmosphere. Carbon monoxide is observed in conjunction with the University of Mainz in West Germany.

The instruments show a sudden brief increase whenever a car arrives and momentarily pollutes the local atmosphere. There is a seasonal carbon monoxide variation whose cause is unknown.

Others Recorded

Also recorded are the oxides of nitrogen, which, like carbon monoxide, figure in the chemical reactions that diurnally deplete, then restore the stratospheric ozone that shields the earth from ultraviolet sunlight. Air samples are sent to laboratories of the atmospheric agency in Boulder, Colo., to be analyzed for Freon 11 and Freon 12, the fluorocarbons from refrigerators and some spray cans that, it is feared, may also affect the ozone.

The amount of ozone overhead is recorded by observing the relative extent to which sunlight is diminished at two wavelengths, one of which is absorbed by that gas and the other of which is not. Local air samples are also tested for ozone and sulfur dioxide.

Also Held Cabinet Posts

Portugal Industry Career Aided Premier-Designate

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — Alfredo Nobre da Costa, 55, Portugal's premier-designate, is one of the country's most successful industrial leaders.

Mr. Nobre da Costa, the technocrat now charged with forming the country's ninth government since the fall of a long rightist dictatorship in 1974, is accustomed to leadership, friends say. He has held top positions in management and administration for 25 years.

At 27, four years after graduating in mechanical engineering from Lisbon's Advanced Technical College, he took over as director of the country's biggest cement works.

He was picked as a rising star by Antonio Champalimaud, who built one of the handful of giant industrial groups that dominated the economy under Salazar.

Steel Mill Director

In 1954, Mr. Champalimaud promoted him to technical director of Siderurgia Nacional, then the country's only steel mill. He held that post for eight years before moving on to run Efaced, a multinational electronics firm.

Mr. Nobre da Costa's first public appointment was as chief administrator of the state-owned oil company, Saco. He was still with that company when rebellious leftist officers toppled Salazar's successor, Marcello Caetano, in a coup on April 25, 1974.

Mr. Nobre da Costa was among many directors who faced hostility from leftist opponents of the old regime. Hundreds of them fled into exile, including Mr. Champalimaud.

But friends said that Mr. Nobre da Costa was "politically independent and intellectually liberal" and thus escaped the harsh treatment handed out to some of his fellow managers.

In 1976, he entered the sixth and last of a series of provisional governments that ruled the country after the revolution. He was appointed secretary of state for heavy industry.

When Mario Soares formed his first government of minority Socialists in July, 1976, Mr. Nobre da Costa was excluded. But in a Cabinet shakeup the following March he returned as industry minister, a

post he held until the government's fall in December, 1977.

Since then he has concentrated on running his own civil engineering firm, Luso Techna.

Friends and acquaintances describe Mr. Nobre da Costa as a competent, practical and a tough leader. They say he is a tireless worker who enjoys leadership.

His efficiency and seriousness are balanced by a sense of humor, his friends say, but they grant that his toughness and outspoken manner have won him many enemies.

"He would rather make no decisions at all than make seven and make three mistakes," one friend said.



Alfredo Nobre da Costa

Moscow Said to Increase Production of Backfires

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Production of the Soviet Backfire bomber — a major issue in congressional acceptance of a SALT II treaty — has increased gradually in recent months, intelligence sources said today.

The sources said that last year's production line at the Tupolev plant in Kazan was putting out Backfires at the rate of 30 a year, and that it is now turning out up to 36 a year and is expected to show a further increase as the line gets up to full speed.

Backfire production is closely tied to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks because the administration has accepted Soviet refusal to include the planes as strategic weapons in an arms-control treaty, agreeing instead to accept a Soviet assurance that production will be limited to the current rate.

But, government sources said, the Russians have so far declined to be pinned down to a specific number.

'Unrealistic Restrictions'

Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said recently that the Backfire proposals were "not in our judgment realistic restrictions because they could be changed overnight." Opponents of the partially negotiated SALT II treaty have said that they will use the Backfire issue in the Senate ratification debate.

Reps. Robert Carr, D-Mich., and Thomas Downey, D-N.Y., liberals who have opposed large defense programs in the past, said yesterday that they will seek a \$4-billion program for up to 120 U.S. air-defense fighters as a necessary counter to the Backfire to get a SALT II treaty approved.

They said that they support the

plan because they believe that a solution to the perceived Backfire threat within SALT "is unattainable."

Intelligence sources said that the Russians have about 125 Backfires. The plane appeared in 1975 and is slightly smaller than the B-1 bomber that President Carter canceled.

While intelligence analysts dispute the range of the plane, they agree that it could reach the United States with one aerial refueling. But it seems primarily intended for use in Europe or as a naval bomber. Backfires are based at four airfields in the western Soviet Union.

Administration officials have said that a force of about 400 Backfires by 1985, when a SALT II treaty would expire, would be acceptable as not too great a risk to the United States. It would reach the level at the rate of 36 per year.

Soviet Capsules Link in Space

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (UPI) — The unmanned Soviet cargo transporter Progress-3 made a successful linkup with the Salyut-6 orbital space station early today.

Progress-3 was carrying more than a ton of food, fuel, oxygen, water, new research and experimental material and mail for the Soyuz-29 cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexander Ivanchenko.

The Soviet news agency Tass said that all systems aboard the orbital complex formed by Salyut-6 and Progress-3 were functioning normally and that both cosmonauts, who have been in space since June 15, were in good physical condition.

Soviet Dissident Trial Set In Last of Pending Cases

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP) — Alexander Podrabinek, who wrote a book about persecution of dissidents in Soviet psychiatric hospitals, is scheduled to go on trial Tuesday on charges of spreading anti-Soviet slander, his friends said today.

Mr. Podrabinek, 24, was the most active member of a dissident group publicizing abuses in psychiatric hospitals. He was arrested May 14 on the eve of the trial of a colleague, Yuri Orlov.

His trial, to be held in his home town of Elektrostal, 35 miles east of Moscow, is the last of the major court cases pending after the government's recent crackdown on dissidents. These trials have aroused criticism by the Carter administration and led to a chill in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Friends said Mr. Podrabinek is accused of "spreading deliberately false fabrications defaming the Soviet state and public order." The charge carries a maximum sentence of three years at hard labor or less penalties including one year of corrective labor or a fine of \$130.

Mr. Podrabinek's friends said the defendant's lawyer, Yevgeny Shalman, was told the trial will focus on allegations in the book about psychiatric hospitals.

The book, "Punitive Medicine," was smuggled from the Soviet Union to the London headquarters of

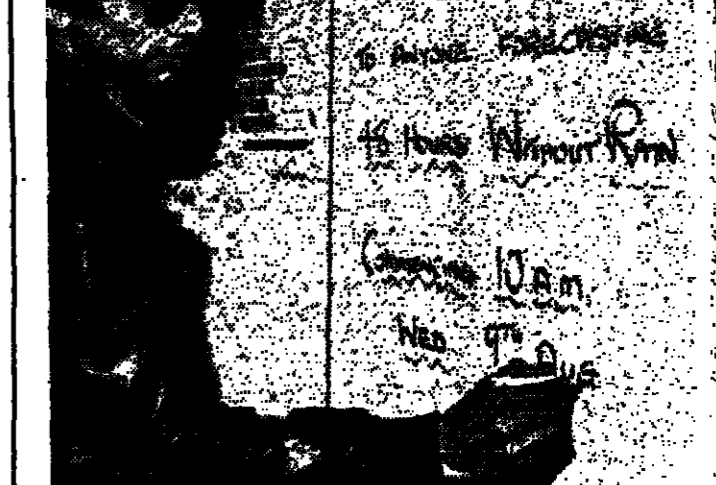
Amnesty International. The human rights organization described it as scholarly and analytical work that "could make an important contribution to international understanding of the problem."

Mr. Shalman is the lawyer who defended Mr. Orlov, who was convicted of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda and sentenced May 15 to seven years at hard labor and five years in Siberian exile.

The informants quoted Mr. Podrabinek as saying that he would refuse the services of any Soviet lawyer and would seek the aid of a British lawyer. British and American attorneys have unsuccessfully offered their services for the defense in previous dissident trials.

Highlights of the crackdown on dissidents included the conviction of Mr. Orlov in May, and the convictions last month of Anatoly Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg. Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced to 13 years at hard labor on a charge of espionage and Mr. Ginzburg was given eight years in labor camp for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

All three were members of Helsinki human rights group which publicized alleged Soviet violations of the human rights provisions of the East-West agreement signed in Finland in 1975.



ANYTHING GOES — Britain has been experiencing one of the rainiest summers for years and a London firm of bookmakers thought it might be a worthwhile idea to offer odds of 5 to 1 to anyone forecasting 48 hours without rain.

JPL 10/1/50

A 4th Shot in Dallas

House Panel Said to Find New Lead in JFK Slaying

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP) — The House Select Committee on Assassinations has asked for additional funds to conduct sophisticated tests of new evidence in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

According to congressional sources, the committee has found "acoustical evidence" that four shots, one more than was identified by the Warren Commission in its investigation, may have been fired at Mr. Kennedy's motorcade in Dallas.

The sources said that an analysis of a tape recording of the attack, inadvertently made when a Dallas police officer left his shortwave radio transmitter on, has revealed a sound that appears to be a fourth gunshot in the area of Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.

This evidence, the sources said, was the cornerstone of the committee's request on Monday for additional funds to continue its investigations of the deaths of Mr. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The committee, the sources said, wants to test-fire rifles at the Dallas assassination site to confirm its initial findings.

Police Recording

The new evidence, the only known tape recording of the assassination, was developed by the firm of Bolt, Beranek & Newman of Cambridge, Mass., when it analyzed the recording of the Dallas Police Department. This firm, an expert in acoustics, was one of a group that worked on the mysterious 18-minute gap in President Nixon's White House tapes.

Its findings indicate that there are four sounds of gunshots on the tape and that the fourth occurred only 1.4 seconds after the third. The Warren Commission, which conducted its investigation in the mid-1960s, reported that it believed there had been three shots. Tests conducted for the commission by the FBI established that at least 2.3 seconds were required to fire the rifle used by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Robert Blakey, chief counsel for the assassination committee, told members of the House Administration Committee in a briefing that a fourth shot, if confirmed by his committee, would have come too quickly to have been fired by Oswald, congressional sources said, noting that the information raises the suggestion of a second assassin.

The Warren Commission, headed by Earl Warren, then chief justice of the United States, concluded that Oswald, operating alone, killed Mr. Kennedy.

It said that witnesses had reported

sounds of between two and six shots but it concluded that there were three shots because investigators found three spent cartridges at the Texas Schoolbook Depository, from which Oswald fired.

23-Second Delay

The commission said that the murder weapon was a World War II bolt-action rifle of Italian manufacture that Oswald had purchased from a mail order house. At the direction of the commission, the FBI conducted firing tests with the weapon, using expert marksmen, after cleaning and oiling the rifle. The FBI reported that it required 2.3 seconds between shots to operate the bolt and reload the weapon.

This conformed to time estimates made from a film of the shooting and with statements of witnesses.

According to the congressional sources, the existence of the police-

men's tape may have been known to the commission but the types of acoustical tests now possible were not available in 1964.

Doubts by Helms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — Former CIA Director Richard Helms said yesterday that he doubts if investigators can determine whether Oswald had ties with the Soviet KGB or anyone else when he assassinated Mr. Kennedy.

"Nobody knows today what Oswald represents," Mr. Helms told reporters during a break in closed questioning by a House assassinations subcommittee.

"He's dead," Mr. Helms said. "His wife is not telling the truth. There is the unexplained period in Russia. This is the whole question, the whole thing. It has never been resolved and I don't think it ever will be resolved."

He said that there was no way to know if Oswald represented the KGB "until the KGB tells you that."

"Or the CIA tells you [of CIA ties]," a reporter said.

"Oh, that's silly," Mr. Helms said.

Mr. Helms was the CIA's director of plans when Mr. Kennedy was assassinated.

He disclosed that he told the Warren Commission that the CIA could not vouch for the truthfulness of a Soviet defector who said that he was in charge of the KGB's file on Oswald.

The defector, Yuri Nosenko, was quoted in declassified documents as saying that the KGB did not try to recruit Oswald while he was in Russia because it was afraid that he might be a U.S. agent.

Ex-Aide of Marcos Flees, Requests Asylum in U.S.

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) —

A former executive secretary of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, once a friend and political associate, has fled the country in a small boat and applied for political asylum in the United States.

Ernesto Maceda, 43, said yesterday that he fled "to escape persecution" after a political break with Mr. Marcos.

He said that he hopes to contribute to public pressure in the United States against the "repressive dictatorship" by writing a book and joining the Movement for a Free Philippines, an exile group.

It was necessary to escape from Manila by sailboat, motorboat and a cargo ship to Hong Kong, he said, because he and other political opponents of Mr. Marcos had been placed on a blacklist that makes them ineligible for exit permits.

Mr. Maceda is the third prominent Filipino to seek political asylum in the United States recently.

Fear of Persecution

The others are Charito Planas, who was jailed by the Philippine government and who led an attack against first lady Imelda Marcos in a National Assembly election, and Joseito Azurin, acting chief of the Philippine Embassy in Australia. Mr. Maceda said that other opposition leaders were likely to seek refuge here.

Under U.S. immigration proce-

dures, a person seeking political asylum must establish a well founded fear of persecution if he or she returns home.

A spokesman for the Philippine Embassy said yesterday that "we don't know why" Mr. Maceda decided to flee. "He certainly can go back to the Philippines any time he desires," the spokesman said.

Mr. Maceda is from Mr. Marcos' home area in the northern Philippines. The two families had contacts, and the younger man worked in the Marcos campaigns for president and for eight months in 1969-70 was the president's executive secretary.

Extensive Corruption

After leaving the presidential palace, Mr. Maceda was secretary of commerce and industry before being elected a senator on the Marcos party ticket in 1971. He said that his decision to break with his former sponsor dated from Mr. Marcos' imposition of martial law in 1972.

Last April Mr. Maceda ran unsuccessfully on an opposition ticket in the assembly elections. After the count, which the losers maintain was rigged, Mr. Maceda was charged with election-law violations.

As a public official, stockbroker and director of several corporations, Mr. Maceda said he became aware of extensive corruption. He charged that the Marcos family and friends stand to gain millions of dollars through acquisition, at par value, of large blocks of stock of companies that have struck oil off the Philippine coast.

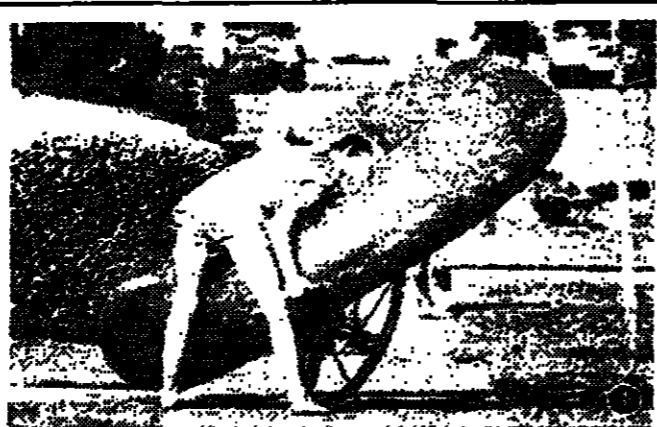
Mr. Maceda charged that a proposed new Manila water system, to be supported by a recently approved World Bank loan, is "overpriced" by 25 to 40 percent with much of the excess funds being used for payoffs to government officials.

3 Men Are Killed

In Managua Gunfight

MANAGUA, Aug. 10 (AP) — National guard troops killed three men in a 10-minute gun battle yesterday after they refused to let their car be searched, the police said.

Col. Alejo Gutierrez, Managua's police chief, said that the men may have been the same ones who held up a bank branch and took \$50,000 earlier in the day. No one was injured in the robbery. Col. Gutierrez said that the thieves identified themselves as members of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, a guerrilla group that wants to overthrow the government of President Anastasio Somoza.



A-WHEELIN' A WHEEL — Ezekiel could have prophesied from watching Tami Shadle, 13, of Salinas, Calif., Tammy, who says her father "works in tires," got a little tired herself the other day as she struggled to transport this monster inner tube with her bicycle. First, she makes precise calculations (1). The tire balanced precariously, she steadies it (2) while planning her next move. The hard part comes as she tries to get into the hole (3) without disturbing her bulky burden. That accomplished (4), but vision somewhat encumbered, she sets off for parts unknown.

Contamination at Niagara Falls Is Causing Further Evacuations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) —

Another 210 families in Niagara Falls, N.Y., will be added to the list of those asked to leave their homes in the chemically contaminated Love Canal area, bringing to more than 300 the number of families being relocated.

The announcement was made after a meeting of state and U.S. officials at the White House.

Thomas Frey, director of state operations, also announced that the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration has agreed to provide

up to \$2 million for the installation of drain tiles along the former canal, now filled in.

Investigators have found that 82 separate chemicals, dumped underground in drums between 1930 and 1953, have begun seeping to the surface. A health emergency has been declared in the area.

Mr. Frey said that health and safety specialists believe that improved drainage would lower the water table, decreasing the likelihood that the dumped chemicals would continue to come to the surface.

Last week the state health department requested that 37 families with pregnant women and children under the age of two be relocated.

Miscarriages in the region have been found to be 50 percent higher than the national average. Several instances of birth defects have also been noted.

The program has been the subject of widespread abuse, but the legislation also includes provisions that supporters hope will make future abuse more difficult. Those provisions have not attracted any opposition.

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3 N.Y. Newspapers Close After Pressmen Walk Out

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP) — The three major newspapers here failed to publish today as their publishers unified in a tough stance against pressmen who struck over proposed staff cuts.

The two morning papers, the Daily News and The New York Times, and the afternoon Post ceased publication yesterday. When negotiations with 1,550 pressmen failed to win relief from what the publishers contend is overstaffing.

The dailies, which have a combined circulation of about 3.25 million, carried through with a threat made two weeks ago that they would post new work rules at a specific time if no settlement was reached by March 30. The rules institute an attrition program to reduce pressroom workers by as much as 50 percent over several years.

The pressmen warned that such unilateral action would result in an immediate strike. The newspapers countered that they would not publish if the pressmen struck.

When the publishers posted the

rules at about 6 p.m. yesterday, members of the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 2 walked out.

The strike is the latest in a rash of labor disputes that have killed a half dozen New York City dailies in the last 16 years.

Pan Am Agreement

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP) — The Teamsters Union today said that a tentative agreement had been reached after having called 7,500 ground employees of Pan American World Airways off the job. Most of the 235 daily overseas flights continued, but delays of up to nearly three hours were reported.

All 900 maintenance employees, mechanics, laborers and others had walked out at Cape Canaveral, as members of the Transport Workers Union honored Teamster picket lines.

While Pan Am planes continued to operate between the United States and most overseas capitals, flights to Mexico City reportedly were cancelled because ground crews there were on strike.

Ronnie Belpanno, a Teamsters trustee, said that issues were job security in connection with automation, pension improvements and cost-of-living protection.

The strike was called by the airline division of the Teamsters, representing those who handle Pan Am's reservations, sales, passenger services, cargo, medical facilities and supplies.

The Air Line Pilots Association had left it up to individual members whether to cross Teamster picket lines.

Japan, China Agree on Pact of Nonaggression

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Japan and China have agreed on a treaty of peace and friendship, and probably will sign it Saturday despite fierce protests from the Soviet Union. Japanese news media reported today.

The treaty, which the Soviet Union has denounced as anti-Soviet, is a nonaggression pact that binds Japan and China to a peaceful settlement of any disputes.

Japanese Foreign Minister Susono Sonoda insisted that the pact is not directed against any third country, but Soviet officials see it as a Japanese tilt toward China, whose relations with Moscow have been hostile for 20 years.

Tokyo's Yomiuri newspaper said that agreement to go ahead with the treaty, which has been under negotiation on and off since 1974, was reached during two meetings in Peking between Mr. Sonoda and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Aid to Bolivia Weighed by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI) — The United States will go ahead with its economic aid program for Bolivia while deciding on the future of its military assistance program, the State Department announced yesterday.

"The question of military assistance programs for Bolivia is still under review," said the department spokesman, Tom Reston. "I cannot comment at this time as to what the final disposition of that series of programs is going to be."

The entire U.S. foreign aid program for Bolivia — the largest for any Latin American nation and amounting to \$58.6 million in fiscal 1978 and \$56.1 million proposed for fiscal 1979 — was placed "under review" last month as a sign of the administration's displeasure over the military coup following the cancellation of Bolivia's presidential elections.

Postal Workers Voting in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — Postal workers are voting on a tentative contract that national union officials said provides at least as much in pay raises as a contract they overwhelmingly approved three years ago.

The ratification vote by more than 500,000 unionized workers, now being conducted by mail ballots, will not be completed until late this month.

Many postal workers have expressed dissatisfaction with the contract negotiated by four unions and the postal management July 21 after three months of bargaining. However, Postmaster General William Bolger has adopted a take-it-or-leave-it policy. He said yesterday that he turned down a request from one union president to renegotiate the contract.

Navy Picks Up Refugees

BANGKOK, Aug. 10 (AP) — U.S. naval vessels steaming past the coast of Vietnam have picked up two boatloads of Vietnamese refugees.

The refugees were picked up by the USS Zumwalt (DDG-921) and the USS Johnston (DDG-557).

The USS Zumwalt is a guided missile destroyer, and the USS Johnston is a guided missile cruiser.

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Tiny Halifax College Lays Claim To Land of Columbia University

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP) — Can a tiny Canadian liberal arts college swallow Columbia University whole?

John Godfrey, president of King's College in Halifax, Nova Scotia, claims it is the rightful owner of Columbia's Morningside Heights campus and its land in the Wall Street area and Rockefeller Center.

"Columbia is an illegitimate fragment — it has no right to exist," he said.

To back his claim, Mr. Godfrey cites the history of Columbia, starting in 1754, when King George II granted the university a charter under the name King's College.

In the 1760s, Mr. Godfrey said, the college's endowment grew from money solicited in England on the understanding that King's would remain an Anglican institution, headed by Anglicans.

"Then you fellows got a little unruly, and the result was those troubles we had in 1776," Mr. Godfrey said. "King's College went into a bit of a decline. In fact, no students showed up for classes."

The college was re-established in Nova Scotia, while the old Wall Street campus — itself a gift to the college from Trinity Church, an Anglican institution — became Columbia in 1787. In 1802, George III transferred the charter from Manhattan to Nova Scotia.

The two institutions went their separate ways. Columbia grew to a university of 17,500 students and 4,000 faculty members, with an annual budget of \$248 million and an endowment of \$460 million.

King's now has 360 students and 15 to 20 faculty members, with an annual budget of \$1 million and an endowment of \$3 million.

Mr. Godfrey says King's College is the legitimate owner of the land because "We've kept the faith, baby," remaining Anglican while Columbia went secular.

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Saying No to the ILO

President Carter took the United States out of the International Labor Organization last November despite appeals to the contrary from much of the U.S. labor movement, from leading Democratic and Republican members of the House and Senate, from his own foreign policy advisers and from the governments of all our major allies. He acted mainly to appease George Meany, the head of AFL-CIO.

A Cabinet committee is meeting to consider whether the United States should rejoin the organization, and Meany, who was the official U.S. "worker" representative to the ILO, will once again voice his opposition. Given the clout that Meany still possesses, the result is probably a foregone conclusion: The president is unlikely to reverse himself on an issue so peripheral to his main concerns.

Yet that would be a pity, for the ILO continues to be an effective agent for promoting better working conditions and trade union rights for workers worldwide. In recent years it has focused on pervasive unemployment in developing countries and has been instrumental in suggesting new strategies for providing jobs and meeting basic human needs. The absence of the United States and its significant financial contribution has forced curtailment of valuable work.

Meany's main complaints are that the Soviet Union and its allies, together with many Third World states, have subverted the principle of "tripartism" under which workers,

management and government are each separately represented. Through bloc voting, he charges, they shift the spotlight away from labor abuses in their own countries and pursue ideological purposes such as censoring Israel.

But the recent record does not bear out these complaints. In the last year, and especially at this year's important annual conference at Geneva in June, the organization has reaffirmed tripartism both in principle and in practice. An attempt to censure Israel for allegedly poor labor practices in the occupied territories failed because worker and management representatives of a number of Third World countries refused to vote with their governments. And the organization has formally called upon the Soviet Union to answer charges that it persecuted dissident workers who tried to form a free trade union.

Already on the agenda for next year's annual conference are examinations of the ways in which the organization's conventions on freedom of association, forced labor and discrimination in employment have been applied.

In ordinary circumstances, an administration like Jimmy Carter's would want to be represented in a discussion of such vital human rights. But, alas, in dealing with the ILO as with many issues closer to home, the president has found that George Meany is an extraordinary circumstance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Carter's Push for Peace

When in trouble, call in the president. That is the significance of next month's Middle East summit at Camp David. Anwar Sadat's public disappointment with the rigidities of Israeli diplomacy have made it politically impossible for him to meet Menachem Begin again without the leavening presence of Jimmy Carter. It is very much to the president's credit that he is willing so directly to tie his own prestige to the continuation of the peacemaking process.

Despite appearances of stalemated progress since Mr. Sadat's dramatic visit to Jerusalem, Israel and Egypt have been forced to define issues in terms that no longer permit obfuscation or tricky formulations. Those issues are territory and peace, borders and security. For Israel, especially, the process has been painful. Its narrow borders make the choices more stark; its future security is directly in jeopardy if its leaders decide wrongly.

The September summit is hardly likely to lead to a prompt settlement. But what can be hoped for is a start toward agreed definitions of the issues. Mr. Begin should be ready to indicate what kind of security arrangements might substitute for Israel's continued occupation of Arab territory. Mr. Sadat should do more than airily recognize the legitimacy

of Israel's security concerns. He should start talking of garrisons and guarantees.

It has been apparent for months that, largely because of both men's leadership styles, the only fruitful negotiations between Egypt and Israel must come at the highest level of their governments. Yet an irony of Middle East diplomacy is that — now that the two countries are in face-to-face contact — they should be led by men as different as Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin. Their personality differences are at least partially responsible for the painfully slow rate of progress. And they make it necessary for Mr. Carter now to interject his own presence to push the process forward.

It may also prove necessary for Washington at last to put forward its own suggestions of specific conditions for peace. Until now, the administration has rightly resisted going that far. But Egyptian and Israeli positions are still so far apart that outside formulations could be useful, even crucial. That may very well mean domestic political costs for Mr. Carter. But by calling the summit meeting the president indicates that he is willing to pay them. That is the necessary price of leadership.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France and Africa

Twelve generals of the Soviet Army, assisted by an East German general, are established in "friendly countries" in Africa: Ethiopia, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Equatorial Guinea. Their objective is destabilization of the African continent to the benefit of Moscow. . . . The Soviet installation in Africa, conspicuous last year and in the first half of 1978, constitutes a considerable problem for Europe and for France. It should be known that 73 percent of the energy products and 65 percent of the mineral raw materials used in France transit along African coasts. An African continent under Soviet influence would therefore keep a real sword hanging over France. But there is something even more serious: The Soviet thrust from the Horn of Africa to Tanzania, Zambia and Angola, isolates Rhodesia and South Africa a little more every day. These are two of the richest reserves of ores on the continent.

— From Le Figaro (Paris).

Congress and the President

President Carter's adherents are describing the lifting of the arms embargo against Turkey as a presidential foreign policy victory. It would be more accurate to call it a victory on the home front opening up the possibility of starting a foreign policy. And even now that the shackles hampering the administration

have been provisionally removed, it will be essential for Washington to proceed cautiously in trying to restore its influence in Ankara. Otherwise the Greeks and Greek Cypriots will be put out in their turn. But while Carter's hands have been partially untied in the eastern Mediterranean, Congress has now applied new hindrances on action elsewhere by linking foreign aid to conditions aimed at forcing recipients to adopt defined policies. At present, Congress seems to be applying more checks than balances and it remains to be seen whether Carter can win through against it.

Pope Paul's Gift

Pope Paul did not seek to put the clock back, though he did his best to stop it. He was conservative, but not reactionary. His dogged opposition to artificial contraception and to the marriage of priests meant that for most non-Catholics and for many Catholics as well, both lay and clerical, he appeared as a Pontiff out of step with the times.

Yet the world will miss that stern, frail figure. His stubborn assertion of spiritual authority did command respect, even where approval was withheld.

Pope Paul, who physically traveled further than any previous pope, stood doctrinally very still. He hardly moved. His gift was a pause.

— From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

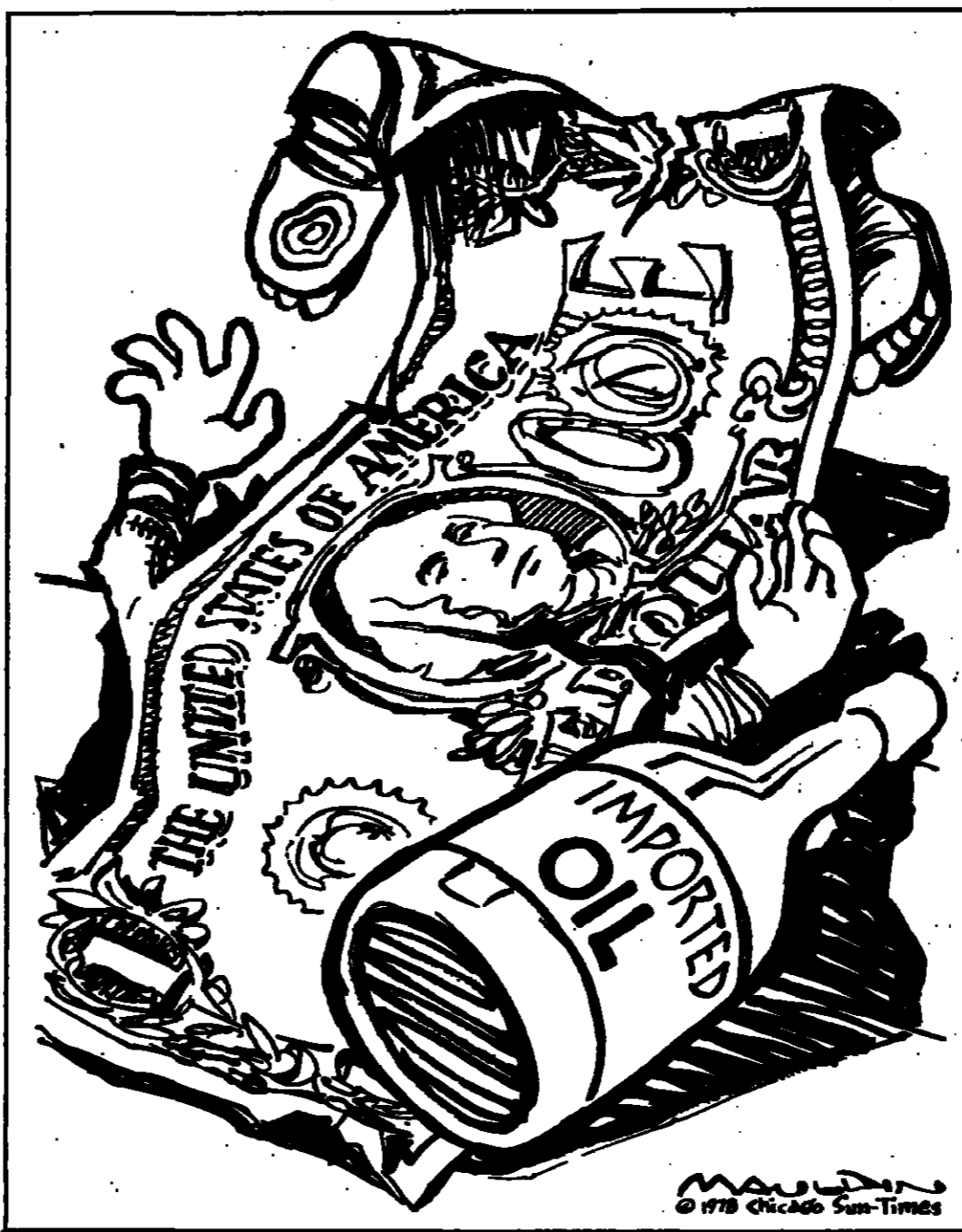
August 11, 1903

NEW YORK — President Theodore Roosevelt today emphatically declared his opposition to the widespread practice of lynching suspected murderers and rapists before they come to trial. In a letter to Gov. Dubbin of Indiana, Mr. Roosevelt wrote that, although he in no way condoned the slightest leniency in the attitude to be adopted towards murder and rape suspects, he condemned the taking of the law into the hands of a mob, adding that if lynching became accepted for one crime, it would become accepted for others.

Fifty Years Ago

August 11, 1928

LONDON — British air force and armored car squadrons are moving into the disputed frontier area between King Feisal's Iraq and the Hejaz of King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, following the recent breakdown of talks between the two countries. The talks, held in London, were staged as a result of violent clashes which occurred in the frontier region between King Ibn Saud's Wahabi tribesmen, and Iraqi subjects. Although there was no official explanation for the talks' breakdown, sources here report that disagreements over the placing of frontier posts were responsible.



The Harvard-CIA Controversy

By William Pfaff

NEW YORK — Harvard University and the Central Intelligence Agency currently are locked in a battle which tells a good deal about the problem of public confidence in the United States today, and even more about the problem of governmental competence. Harvard last year published a set of "guidelines" on acceptable relations between persons at the university and the CIA. These rules say that for a member of the faculty to work with the government intelligence service is acceptable, but only if this is done openly. And the rules also insist that no one at the university should recommend the name of another to the CIA without the consent of that person.

What seems to be at stake here is the "spotting" by professors of foreign students who might be approached about collaborating with the CIA after they have returned home. The CIA refuses to be bound by these rules of the university. Harvard's president, Derek Bok, says that the CIA's refusal "undermines the trust and quality of communications between professors and students." An official of the CIA replies that "neither the CIA nor the academics with whom it deals view the services rendered by them as a breach of professional ethics or otherwise underhanded or disloyal to the individual's primary employer." These activities, he adds, "aren't illegal and you can't arbitrarily rule them out."

Too Well

The U.S. universities and the CIA got along very well together during the 1950s and early 1960s — rather too well for the current comfort of universities. Harvard and the CIA have been arguing about this all year, including an appearance by Mr. Bok before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and now the CIA says that the disagreement is at a point where "it is up to Congress to arbitrate it."

For nearly two decades, U.S. university professors did research for the CIA and advised it, and recommended potential recruits to it, as part of a national effort in foreign policy about which few Americans had serious doubts. This also was more than most other professors in other countries had long been doing for their own national intelligence services. The CIA financed major study projects and even research institutes. Indeed, some of the best scholarly work and publications we have on current international politics and economics have been inspired or paid for by the U.S. British or other Western intelligence services.

But the universities, or university groups, were also sometimes used in political or intelligence operations by the CIA, and this mainly was responsible for subsequent charges that the universities had been compromised. But the big change of the 1960s, of course, was that government policy lost its consensus of support in the U.S. universities. What, in the struggle against Hitler and Stalin, had seemed to university presidents and professors an honorable national service, became, during the 1960s, an unacceptable compromise of academic independence, or even a positive evil — to the extent that

the Vietnam war came to be seen in the schools as an evil war. But this, of course is old news. The U.S. national consensus on foreign policy was smashed by Vietnam and has yet to be together again. The universities merely provide a case in point.

What is more interesting in the Harvard-CIA controversy is that both the CIA and the university now are looking for a legal or bureaucratic solution to a problem of principle. The university will not, or cannot, settle for itself whether it will or will not collaborate — which is not, after all, a decision requiring ratification by any outside body. It wants the CIA to acknowledge its guidelines, presumably because it cannot rely on its own members spontaneously to observe them. Both Harvard and the CIA turn to Congress, asking it to settle the matter.

We have here a good deal more than the old U.S. legalism — that constant resort to lawyers and legislation which has been one of the peculiar characteristics of the U.S. political system since the beginning. Rather, what is apparent here is the collapse of confidence within both institutions, the university and the agency of government. The CIA in fact comes off rather better, since to look for congressional guidance is a proper act for the CIA. But Harvard is trying to remedy through legislation and negotiation with outside bodies a problem it once would have had to solve on its own competence and competence to settle unilaterally. The university, as an intellectual community, ought to be able to settle internally the terms by which its members agree to make their professional and intellectual compact with one another. It ought not need to negotiate with outsiders in order to protect itself from itself.

What this demonstrates is that neither the U.S. university nor the U.S. government has yet recovered confidence in itself nor in one another's public obligations. And this failure in the greatest private as well as public U.S. institutions obviously reflects an unresolved national problem. It has been 15 years now since the Vietnam war began

in earnest for the United States, and the damage subsequently done to the country still remains unrepaired. Europeans, who wonder why the U.S. government today seems incoherent in its policies, unable consistently to go after what it wants, or even to define clearly what it does want, should understand that a fundamental condition of U.S. national life today remains that the country is divided.

Mr. Pfaff wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

WASHINGTON — The Mideast summit meeting projected for Camp David next month serves to keep alive negotiations between Israel and Egypt. Otherwise it is a high-risk affair.

For the abyss yawns if the president's meetings with Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin prove fruitless. But very little in the record suggests that the Carter administration can manage events in the Near East in a way that assures success.

So far the administration's performance in the area features constant retreat before the play of events and the stratagems of determined leaders. The decision to invite President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to Camp David represents the fourth consecutive switch in the U.S. position.

Originally the administration wanted a comprehensive settlement worked out at a Geneva conference bringing together Israel, the neighboring Arab states, and representatives of the Palestine Arabs. Sadat balked at the veto given the Syrians and Palestinians. By his famous trip to Jerusalem, he cut them out and narrowed the issue to a negotiation between Egypt and Israel.

The administration abandoned the comprehensive settlement idea only slowly. When the president

Gen. Singlaub stated that the scrapping of the B-1 bomber and of the neutron bomb was a mistake on the part of the Carter administration. President Carter publicly denounced the general, and as recommended by the White House, Gen. Singlaub was forced into early retirement. For some unknown reason the right of freedom of speech allowed to Andrew Young was never extended to Gen. Singlaub, who is a much decorated and distinguished soldier of World War II and of the Korean war.

The questions that now face all Americans are: (1) Can our ship of state stay afloat with these two men on board and (2) Will the extensive damage done to the United States through 1980 be irreversible? A most frightening prospect, indeed.

DEE FLAMSON.

Unafraid

Suppression is not part of U.S. government policy. The fact that Andrew Young need not be afraid and is not afraid, of speaking his mind in itself says more for the United States and the dissident question than any "information" contained in some of Mr. Young's statements.

MONICA I. EMMER.

Vienna.

Rhodesian Calderon: Too Little, Too Late

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Last month the Rhodesian government appointed the first Africans ever to the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corp. Five days later, two of them quit. The Rev. Charles Manyoha and Washington Sansole, a lawyer, said they had found that they could not make any change in the broadcasting service or the rightist propaganda that pervades it.

That tiny incident illuminates the tragedy of Rhodesia. It is a country of great potential, for itself and its neighbors, in resources, physically beautiful. But it is bedeviled by inflexible political leadership. Again and again Ian Smith and the other white politicians in power have refused to adapt to reality — or agreed to change only when it was too little, too late.

Whites are just 4 percent of the population of Rhodesia, but they have had a monopoly of power and wealth. The overwhelming black majority has been excluded from the best farming and residential areas, been denied the vote, been segregated in grossly inferior schools and hospitals.

Dim Gesture

Thirteen years ago, when he declared independence from Britain, Smith could have released black leaders from detention and gotten their agreement to the most gradual change in the dominance of the white minority. He would not. A few years later Britain agreed to a settlement that made only a dim gesture toward majority rule. Smith reneged on the deal.

This year Smith made his "internal settlement" with three black leaders inside Rhodesia. It promised an effective black role in a biracial interim government, leading to majority rule at the end of the year. But nothing much has changed.

A black cabinet appointee who talked of bringing Africans into the civil service was dismissed. This week the interim government moved to bar racial segregation — except in schools and hospitals and housing. In Parliament, white members still joke about "baboons."

All this is familiar history. But it is evidently necessary to remind people of the racist reality in Rhodesia. For some recent statements by U.S. congressmen would make the uninformed believe that Rhodesia was a utopia of racial justice that some Communist guerrillas, incited by Russians and Cubans, were trying to destroy.

The guerrillas have carried out atrocious killings that have outraged people in the West. (It is no doubt inevitable that brutal treat-

ment of black Rhodesians by government forces has had little attention.) But at least we ought to understand the political reasons for the guerrilla war.

Rhodesia's Africans turned to arms only when years of political effort proved fruitless. And the truth is that the guerrilla war is the main reason that blacks can hope for any rights. Smith would never have agreed to any semblance of majority rule — never made his internal settlement — if the guerrillas had not put him under pressure. He tried to appeal to moderate black opinion as a last resort.

In the House of Representatives last week, Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo., who led a move to lift economic sanctions if there is a free election in Rhodesia, called the guerrillas "Communists." With that argument Ichord, a conservative, persuaded the House not to insist on negotiations with the guerrilla factions.

One of the two external leaders, Robert Mugabe, calls himself a Marxist. But the better-known, Joshua Nkomo, is an old-time politician with no visible philosophy except self-interest. He took arms from the Russians because they were the only ones available. He is about as much a Communist as Richard Ichord is.

Smith and his colleagues have persuaded a lot of U.S. conservatives, from Sen. Jesse Helms to Gerald Ford, that his internal settlement should be supported as a bulwark against Communism. Two columnists even wrote recently that the alternative would be a "white exodus" as in nearby Zambia — a country that has a particularly moderate African government and that at last count had in it 50,000 whites.

Whatever one may have wished for the internal settlement, anyone willing to look at the evidence can see that it is not working. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the principal African member of the new government, is being deserted by many of his leading supporters for taking part in a charade. Government forces no longer control much of the countryside. That is why even the British Conservative Party's shadow foreign secretary, Lord Davies, does not seek to support the internal settlement.

The hard fact is that there is no alternative to dealing with the guerrilla leaders if any settlement is to work. Smith probably knows that now, and will therefore agree to a conference with them before long. But as always he has left it too long. The future for Rhodesia looks bloody.

A High-Risk Summit

By Joseph Kraft

By any rational calculation, the Camp David meetings ought to succeed. President Carter's personal prestige is engaged, and, for once, he is in good position to apply pressure to Begin and Sadat. Neither the Egyptians nor the Israelis have any place to go if the talks fail. Both stand to gain enormously if a separate peace could be arranged. A very limited achievement — merely getting the talks going again — would be enough to make the Camp David meetings a "success."

The difficulty is that past experience may persuade Begin and Sadat that Carter is a patsy. Each may be tempted to think that by digging in hard he can get the U.S. on his side. So Begin will be loath to be explicit about territorial compromise, and Sadat will be unwilling to resume negotiation without some assurance of territorial gain.

Between now and the summit, accordingly, U.S. diplomacy has to go all out to prevent misconception. If the outcome is left to chance, Camp David will be only one more of the failures that are now beginning, inexorably, to lead to another blowup in the Near East. So advance preparations of the most detailed kind are required to assure that both sides come to Camp David in a mood to compromise and with the route of conciliation clearly traced out.

That second Carter position ended when Vice President Mondale visited Israel last month. The vice president reported back that Begin was solidly entrenched, and not nearly as intransigent as imagined in Washington regarding the future sovereignty of the West Bank.

The administration then turned back to Mr. Sadat, and a third position. Mr. Mondale and special envoy Alfred Atherton pressed the Egyptian president to negotiate with Israel on the question of what would happen to sovereignty over the West Bank five years from now. At a meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at Leeds Castle, Britain, last month, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Kamel apparently came close to accepting that formula for resumption of talks.

But not Sadat. Some of his other advisers, and Saudi Arabia which is basic to Egyptian politics, urged him to back away from the Israelis and link up with the other Arabs in a new, united front. Under their pressure, Sadat said he would not negotiate unless Israel yielded a symbolic piece of territory in advance. Efforts by Mr. Atherton and Mr. Vance to win Sadat over failed. So the U.S. abandoned its third position, and came round to the Camp David summit.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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And Closer to China

N. Korea Is Said Moving Away From Soviet Line

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT) — North Korea, after nearly 12 years of neutrality in the disputes between China and the Soviet Union, has begun to lean toward China, specialists in the Carter administration say.

The shift, which these analysts say could be only temporary, became clear after an official visit to Pyongyang by Premier Hua Guofeng at the start of May. That was the first foreign visit by the Chinese leader since he came to power two years ago.

On Aug. 1 the Korean Communist Party newspaper Rodong Sinmun reprinted a bitterly worded anti-Soviet polemic by Chinese Defense Minister Hu Shiang-chien.

The reprinting or suppression of items from the press of other communist countries has long been a standard technique in relations between Communist parties and governments, for indicating sympathy and changes in it.

The Hsu commentary, taken from China's monthly ideological organ, Red Flag, accused the Soviet Union of "social-imperialism" and asserted, contrary to Soviet views, that the Socialist bloc does not exist.

Yugoslav Disturbances

North Korea has been employing a phrase translated as "dominationism" in alluding to Soviet efforts to exercise influence in other countries. Foreign Minister Ho Tam repeated the term several times in speeches at a meeting of no-aligned countries in Belgrade last month.

U.S. analysts point out that the Korean word chosen by the Pyongyang leadership is not the same as the Korean words for "hegemony" or "domination," which have long been the standard Chinese terms for denouncing Soviet foreign policy. But the North Korean party press reprinted Yugoslav disturbances against Soviet "hegemonism," in reports on the Belgrade nonaligned meeting.

Furthermore, the North Koreans indicated recently that they were opposed to Soviet military interventions in Africa.

The analysts here, principally in the State Department, note that it is not the first time that North Korea has leaned toward China and away from the Soviet Union.

Kim Il Sung received his Communist training in the Soviet Union and was installed in North Korea in 1946 at the head of a provisional people's republic. After the Korean War, which reached a peak with Chinese intervention in 1950, he drew closer to the leadership in Peking and remained in that posture until the Chinese cultural revolution phase inaugurated by Mao Tse-tung in 1966.

Behind in Deliveries

Since 1972, when Pyongyang began to increase trade with Western countries, China and the Soviet Union have had roughly equal volumes of trade with North Korea, and provided roughly equal aid, the analysts said.

North Korea is known to have fallen behind in its scheduled deliveries of cement and other export items to China and the Soviet Union in recent years. There is speculation here that Pyongyang may have reached an accommodation with China on the trade issues during Premier Hua's visit, while difficulties might remain with the Soviet Union.

Since 1972 the Soviet Union, while continuing to supply North Korea with arms, has stopped sending its most modern equipment. "As a result, North Korea is a generation behind other Soviet arm recipients such as Libya or Iraq," an analyst remarked.

He observed that Libya, for example, had received Mig-23 fighters, while North Korea has been given only the older Mig-21s. Similarly, North Korea has received T-54 tanks from the Soviet Union, while several Arab clients have been given the later T-62 models.

Some U.S. analysts believe that this treatment is part of a Soviet effort to discourage North Korea from resuming hostilities with South Korea.

China Accuses Vietnam Of Brutality at Border

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP) — China has accused the Vietnamese police of stabbing and beating 14 ethnic Chinese while driving more than 700 across the border on Tuesday.

The Chinese news agency, monitored here yesterday, called the incident "serious." It reportedly occurred at the Peilun Bridge in Kwangsi province on the day that the two countries began talks in Hanoi about repatriation of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam.

The report followed a claim by Vietnam that Chinese had crossed into Vietnam on July 12 and beaten or stabbed more than 20 guards at the border in Quang Ninh province.

The claims and counterclaims began earlier this year when China accused Vietnam of persecuting and expelling more than 160,000

Chinese. The figure has now grown to 180,000, China says.

China halted aid to Vietnam and closed Vietnamese consulates in three southern Chinese cities. Vietnam denies the Chinese charges and accuses China of trying to bully it.

Ethnic Chinese have sought to leave since Vietnam closed down private businesses. They say that the authorities have encouraged traditional ethnic animosity against them.

Last week the two countries exchanged accusations of shooting at a time when about 3,000 Chinese were waiting to cross the border at a Vietnamese checkpoint opposite Kwangsi Province.

After the Vietnam war, the neighbors fell out when Vietnam began border fighting with Cambodia, now a Chinese protégé.

Obituaries

Helen Ross, Psychoanalyst of Children

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — Helen Ross, 83, a pioneer in the psychoanalytic study of children, died yesterday at her home here after a long illness.

Miss Ross, a writer and educator, was closely associated with Anna Freud and Helene Deutsch, members of the early Freudian circle of psychoanalysts. She received her training during the 1940s at the Vienna Institute of Psychoanalysis, founded by Sigmund Freud.

A native of Independence, Mo., Miss Ross received recognition from scholars for her contribution to the understanding of child development, yet considered herself primarily a teacher.

After graduating from the University of Missouri in 1910, she taught high school Latin and Eng-

lish in Independence. Until she became ill last year, she traveled widely, gave frequent seminars on child development and conferred with advanced psychology students.

In 1960, she was co-author with Bertram Lewin of a book, "Psychoanalytic Education in the United States," the first survey of the way analysts are trained in America.

She was author of many articles in her field, almost all of which were written in a style that could be understood by laymen as well as scholars. One of the most popular, "Fear of Children," has been translated into at least a dozen languages.

Chesley C. Smith

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Chesley C. Smith, 59, the chairman of the board of American Popcorn Co., died yesterday.

Leon Levy

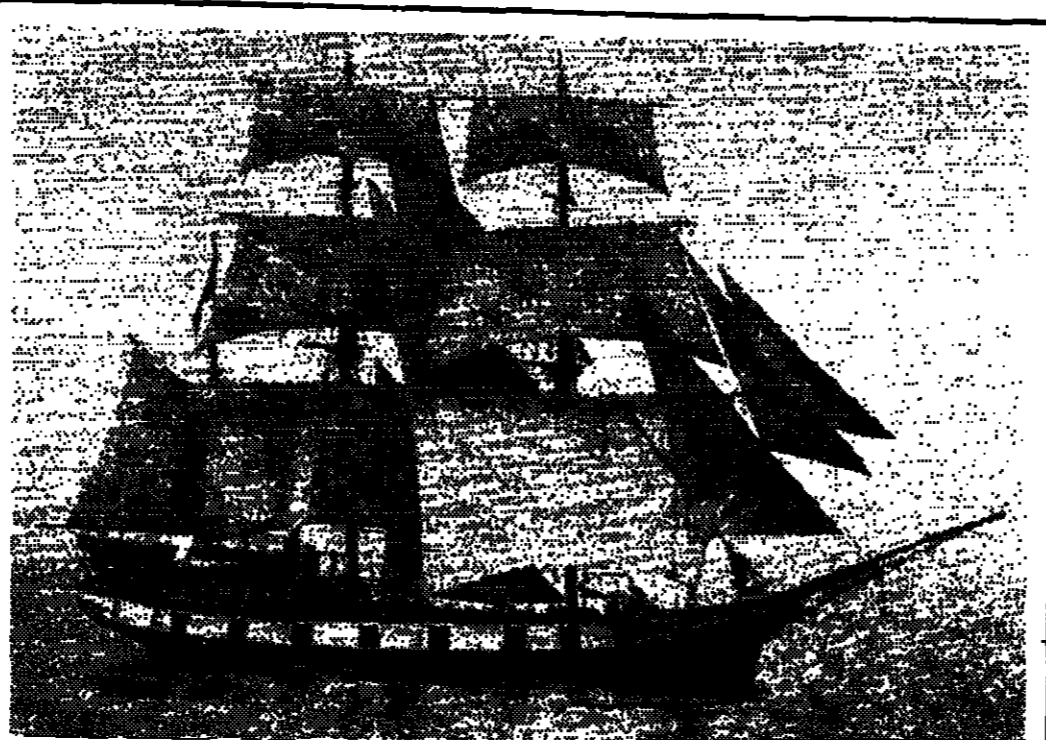
NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Dr. Leon Levy, 83, a pioneer in ra-

Former Astronaut Sues Film Company

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Former astronaut Gordon Cooper, among the first men in the U.S. space exploration program, is suing Columbia Pictures for allegedly using his name to promote a toy from the movie "Close Encounters of the Third Kind."

The Superior Court suit claimed that Columbia and Imperial Toy Corp. marketed a toy of an extraterrestrial figure modeled after characters in the movie and used Mr. Cooper's name without his authorization.

The suit seeks \$2 million in damages and a "fair percentage" of the total profits, totaling not less than \$750,000, "attributable to the use of his name."



WHITE SAILS — One of the competitors in the International Sail Training Race, Marquess, a brig of 148 tons, makes an impressive sight as it lies becalmed off Great Yarmouth, England, at the start of the race to Oslofjord, a distance of about 500 miles. The square-rigged, two-masted replica of a fighting sailing ship is owned by Mariners International.

To Apply Pressure on Phnom Penh

Hanoi Seen Using Cambodian Rebels

By John Sharkey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — Vietnam, which is engaged in a bitter border war with Cambodia, is reporting that a rash of insurrections have erupted in that country in the past several weeks. Many of the alleged revolts are said to have been carried out by regular army units.

While analysts in Washington say that they have no way of confirming the reports put out by Vietnamese media, they suspect that Hanoi is orchestrating a Cambodian revolutionary movement to

bring pressure on Phnom Penh to settle their violent dispute.

The analysts believe that Hanoi is prepared to turn the pressure of the rebel movement up or down, depending on Phnom Penh's willingness to negotiate their quarrel.

In an acknowledgment that at least some Cambodians have gone into opposition, Phnom Penh has begun denouncing "collaborationists" and "running dogs" who it says seek to help Vietnam integrate Cambodia into a "Vietnamese-dominated, abominable Indochina federation."

Cambodia has long claimed that the border conflict is rooted in an attempt by Hanoi to reduce it to satellite status, as it says has been done with Laos.

There is no knowing whether Hanoi may want to press for the downfall of the government of Premier Pol Pot. To go that far would risk further deterioration of Vietnam's already tense relations with China, a political backer of Cambodia.

International Parish

On the other hand, there is very little support elsewhere in the world for Phnom Penh. It has made itself an international parish with its harsh treatment of its people. An analyst expressed the sentiments of many who have been watching the situation in Indochina when he said, "Hanoi would be doing the world a favor" if it could bring down the Cambodian government.

The reports of the insurrections, always attributed to Cambodian defectors or prisoners of war, have been coming out two or three times a week since mid-June. At that time a statement reportedly made by a former Cambodian battalion commander said that "revolutionary forces" had "established a base to fight against" Phnom Penh.

The base was said to be in Cambodia's Military Zone 203, which intelligence sources believe is near Mimot, a Cambodian town about six miles from the Vietnamese border.

Since then, uprisings are said to have taken place at scores of towns and villages in Cambodia. Most of them are in the eastern part of the country, places such as Svay Rieng, Neak Luong and Svay Rieng. They have also included other parts of Cambodia, such as Battambang province in the far west and Kampong Thom in the north.

A former Cambodian soldier told of civilians, including civil servants, plantation workers and peasants, turning against "cruel cadres" and "exterminating" them with bombs and clubs.

In what may be attempts to give the revolutionary movement the appearance of broad political support, it has been endorsed by a Buddhist monk and by a community of 5,000 Cambodian refugees living in Vietnam's Tay Ninh province.

Only one individual as been named in connection with the uprisings. Ta Phnom, otherwise unidentified, was said by a prisoner of war to have been the leader of an uprising in the Neak Luong area. The

Four Candidates Named by NASA For '81 Mission

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — Four scientists, including a woman, were named yesterday by the space agency as candidates for a space laboratory mission in 1981.

Two of them will be selected later to actually make the trip, with the others serving as backups. They will operate 13 scientific experiments for nine days on the Spacelab-2 flight.

The finalists are Dr. Loren Acton, 42, a Lockheed research scientist; Dr. John-David Bartoe, 33, a research physicist at the Naval Research Laboratory; Dr. Dianne Prinz, 39, also a research physicist at NRL; and Dr. George Simon, 33, chief of the solar research branch at the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory.

If Miss Prinz makes the flight, she could be the first U.S. woman in space. However, there is good possibility that one or more American women may precede her.

In February, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration named six women to train to be mission specialists aboard the space shuttle, which will begin flying next year.

Arthur Morse

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Arthur Morse, 71, sports promoter, lawyer and agent for athletes, died yesterday.

U.S. Protesters Recall Nagasaki

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (UPI) — More than 170 persons were arrested yesterday in U.S. protests marking the 35th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki. Seventy-nine persons were arrested in a "die-in" at the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant in Golden, Colo., including Daniel Ellsberg and poet Allen Ginsberg.

Seventy-two persons were arrested yesterday for invading the grounds of the Trojan Nuclear Power Plant near Rainier, Ore., for the fourth time in four days. Nearly 200 persons had been previously taken into custody. There were also protests in Philadelphia, New York and Sunnyvale, Calif.

Bread Price Controls To Cease in France

PARIS, Aug. 10 (AP) — Government controls on the price of French bread are to disappear Sunday for the first time since the Revolution nearly two centuries ago.

Some bakers have warned of a price war, while others say that they are looking forward to competition. The controlled price of an ordinary nine-ounce loaf is 29 U.S. cents.

When Extradition Hearings Start Soon

Letelier Publicity a Risk for Pinochet

By Charles Krause

SANTIAGO, Aug. 10 (WP) — When Alfredo Etcheberry goes before the Chilean Supreme Court later this month seeking the extradition of three former secret police members, the Orlando Letelier murder case will enter another phase with possible new perils for the government of Augusto Pinochet.

Unless the court changes its traditional procedures for this highly sensitive case, the evidence — not just the charges presented by a federal grand jury in Washington — will become public the instant that the request is filed.

For the first time, the public here will have the chance to sift through the facts and weigh the degree, if any, to which ranking members of the government were involved in the 1976 murder of the Chilean exile leader.

Mr. Etcheberry, one of Chile's most skillful lawyers, has been hired by the U.S. Embassy for extradition proceedings that will determine whether the three accused Chileans are sent to the United States to stand trial for the murder that, more than anything else, has disrupted U.S.-Chilean relations.

So far, there is little evidence that the indictments have stirred great interest among average Chileans, shaken the faith of government supporters or severely damaged the political capital of Gen. Pinochet, to whom Chile's secret police answers personally.

Slackened Interest

After an initial flurry of attention when the indictments were announced last week, interest in the case seems to have died down.

A diplomat observed that there was far more concern, even panic, at the end of June, when U.S. Ambassador George Landau was recalled to Washington for consultations about the Letelier affair, than there was last week when the indictments were finally announced.

Chileans had expected the indictments for months, but Mr. Landau's recall was unexpected

and some feared a break in relations, which would alarm most average Chileans and supporters of Gen. Pinochet.

At the moment, many Chileans seem to feel that, even if Gen. Manuel Contreras, the former head of the secret police, and two of his subordinates who were charged with the Letelier murder are found guilty, that alone will not necessarily mean the end of Gen. Pinochet or the military government he heads.

There is a nagging fear, however, even among the government's strongest supporters, that Mr. Etcheberry's trip to the Supreme Court could change the situation drastically because all the evidence will be made public.

Possible Downfall

Instead of charges, there will be facts to consider. Presumably, the Chilean public and, most importantly, Chile's other generals and admirals, who will ultimately decide whether Gen. Pinochet stands or falls, will assess the strength of

the case developed in the United States.

No one here will know for sure if the evidence links Gen. Pinochet to the killing until it is released. Then there is the unlikely possibility that Gen. Contreras might decide to save himself by implicating Gen. Pinochet. Most observers agree that either possibility would lead to the president's downfall.

It is generally believed that neither average Chileans nor the country's other military leaders could accept the idea that the president ordered what was in fact an act of terrorism.

Most Chileans seem to believe Gen. Pinochet when he says he knew nothing about the assassination until it happened.

Yet even if he survives the Letelier case, his supporters say, it will cost him dearly. Chile's military has a strong sense of honor and it is said that there is already some grumbling within the ranks that the Letelier case has undercut the military's reputation.

Child Labor Study Finds 42 Million Are Not Paid

GENEVA, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Millions of children around the world, usually in poor health, are forced to work seven days a week for almost nothing in overcrowded and poorly lit rooms, the International Labor Organization said today.

AN ILO study on child labor revealed that there are 52 million working children under 15 in the world. This represents about the entire population of France or Britain, the UN agency said.

About 42 million work without pay in family enterprises and about 10 million as wage earners in small workshops, factories and in the fields, the study showed.

Child labor is most common in Asia with 38 million working children, followed by Africa with 10 million, and Latin America with 3 million. The rest, about 1 million, are found in developed countries.

In some industrial areas of Asia, the ILO found that children, especially girls, constitute a great part of the labor force. "Small, undernourished children are working long hours, seven days a week, for a pittance, in overcrowded, poorly lit and badly ventilated premises," the ILO said.

Millions of children who work in family enterprises, although described as apprentices, are treated like servants and often do not earn enough for a meal, the study showed.

In some countries it is common for children as young as seven to be brought from the country to the city and to be sold into "service" by people who may or may not be their parents and where they are frequently abused, the ILO said.

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Hollywood's Stunts

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 10 (IHT) — "Stunts" (at the U.G.C. Emmanuelle) is a tin-trumpet tribute to the forgotten men who dazzle the spectators.

Stunt artists are the unknown soldiers of the movies. They are seen, but they are never recognized, while credit for their reckless feats goes to the stars whom they impersonate in dangerous moments.

High-salaried players are discouraged from taking chances with their person, but a few have defied that ruling. The elder Douglas Fairbanks, the son of German acrobat, took pride in risking his neck. Toward the end of his career a sea-saw was employed to throw him jauntily on horseback, and his vaulting and high jumps were as famous as his broad smile.

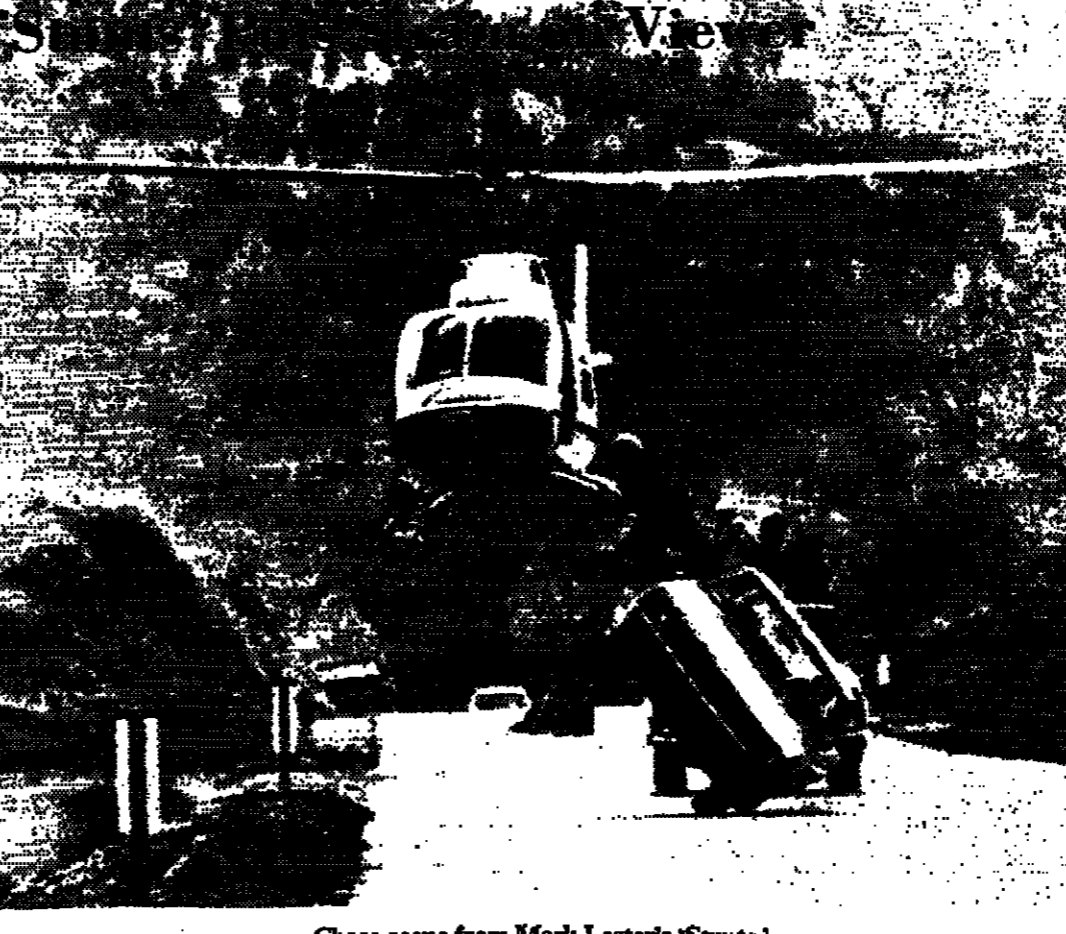
Pearl White, who was ever in peril either on top of skyscrapers about to be dynamited or on a crumbling mountain peak, often executed her own exploits. Her parents had sold her to a circus when she was a child and she learned at a tender age the art of being shot out of a cannon and trapeze exercises. Yet her stand-in, clad in her costume, fell to his death when the skirt of the garment caught in the wheels of an elevated train.

"To the Death"

"Before the chariot race for 'Ben Hur' was run in the studio, executives gathered for a photographic ceremony on the Circus Maximus set. Louis Mayer handed Ramon Navarro, the Hur of the occasion, the whip with the words, uttered in an emotional tremor, 'Remember, Ramon, it's to the death!' Ramon came through unscathed, but two others charioters bit the dust when the wheels of their vehicles locked. The supreme stunt sacrifice took place when a bold hunter fell into a lion's jaws during the jungle shooting of Frank Buck's 'Africa Speaks'.

The new Hollywood export, "Stunts," directed by Mark Lester, might have used excerpts from starting screen fees as an introduction. This would have lent it historical value. Instead a grade-G melodrama of quickie flavor unravels.

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Chase scene from Mark Lester's 'Stunts'

its argument trying credulity. A producer avenges his wife's infidelity by sabotaging the equipment of stunt men who have been her lovers and sends them, one by one, to their deaths. Even if everyone in Hollywood is crazy, it seems more probable that actors would be out to murder their producers than it does that producers, however jealous, would divert themselves of their prize meal tickets. The silly scenario has been crudely realized.

"Big Racket" (at the Haussmann and the Murat in French) discloses Fabio Testi as a police detective, versed in karate and quick on the trigger, seeking to smash the shake-down "protection" imposed on shopkeepers and restaurant proprietors by a relentless gang in an unidentified town beyond the Alps. The protection racket was a specialty of Al Capone when he ruled Chicago in the Prohibition era and had the city's mayor on his payroll. In this product from the Italian studios organized crime is seen through the wrong end of the telescope, in miniature as it were.

Coming as it does after countless American gangster movies — from Von Sternberg's "Underworld" to Coppola's "The Godfather" — it merely reworks the familiar expose on a small scale. Its ingredients are those of its big brothers: the innocent maiden who becomes a victim

of the thugs' lust; the bandit band with ugly, degenerated faces including a repulsive harpy done up to look like a member of the Manson "family," the stupid superior official and slyster lawyers who interfere with the dauntless, honest policeman's methods of dealing with the tough criminals and his difficulties in getting the persecuted to testify against their oppressors. Enzo Castellari, the director, runs the routine screenplay through its paces at top speed.

"Signore e Signori, Buonanotte" (at the Vendôme, the Odéon and the U.G.C. Biarritz in Italian) is a rare black mark against Italian cinema that is apt to be amusing in its lighter mood. Its roster of reliable comedians — Marcello Mastroianni, Vittorio Gassman, Ugo Tognazzi and Nino Manfredi — raises the question as to why established players of their rank do not reject paltry piffle of this order. Certainly the members of the starring quartet, unlike actors less secure, can pick and choose. That they display themselves in such singularly unfunny rot is disgraceful.

A poorer excuse for a comic script would be impossible to imagine. The notion behind the deluge of bilge is a mockery of television. While it is probably true that an

inordinate amount of drive polutes the Italian airwaves, Italian television has a relatively respectable record. "L'Albero degli Zoccoli," which was awarded first prize at the 1978 Cannes festival, was sponsored by RAI, as was last year's Cannes winner, "Padre Padrone." Fellini's "Clowns" and "Moses," with Burt Lancaster, were other of RAI's reputable productions.

This tawdry tosh has Mastroianni as a bored TV announcer introducing idiotic programs. The scheme is that of a revue, a device successfully employed in "I Nuovi Mostri," but here the skit after skit flat and, like a buffoon in panic, the scenario resorts to low gags as in its retreat to toilet humor. Swift's famous satire, ironically proposing the merchandising of baby flesh, is turned inside out to ridicule an American efficiency expert, and there is an awkward attempt to insert Mack Sennet highjinks into a dreary panel tableau in which greedy politicians and promoters discuss the state of Naples.

It is surprising to find several distinguished directors, Luigi Comencini, Ettore Scola and Mario Monicelli, being held responsible for in part engineering the grim proceedings. As the production is "collective" the extent of their individual guilt is not revealed.

But Tradition Is Dwindling Feudal World of a Geisha Still Attracts the Devoted

By Ken Ishii

KYOTO, Japan (IHT) — Every Valentine's Day for the last five years, 17-year-old Ami has visited her favorite candy shop in Kyoto and ordered a chocolate heart with "Je t'aime" inscribed in icing to be sent to her idol, Alain Delon, in Paris. She has received no acknowledgment but insists she will continue her ritual next year, and the next, and the next.

Until last year the outlay was a strain on her allowance — 800 yen (\$4.25) for the chocolate and 4,000 yen for air-mail postage. But she can afford it now; she has a job, a very special kind of job.

Ami (pronounced Ah-mee) Yamaguchi is a geisha, an occupation requiring a single-mindedness and devotion that most young girls today are reluctant to give. In fact, so few are prepared to undergo the strenuous apprenticeship (three to five years) in the arts of entertainment that some fear that the geisha faces extinction. But others believe she will somehow survive, as kabuki and sumo have survived and even flourished as Japanese begin to look back with new appreciation of the traditions of their past.

Few in Tokyo

A few legitimate geisha remain in Tokyo today, but the nation's geisha capital has always been Kyoto. Hostesses calling themselves geisha can be found at resorts throughout Japan, but it is in Kyoto alone that one finds that particular world of feudal charm, discipline and pride in which the genuine product is able to grow. The clientele is equally exclusive. The most influential politicians. The most powerful businessmen. Men of fame and wealth. Executives with big expense accounts. Nevertheless, demand outweighs supply.

There are about 500 geisha in Kyoto, and their average age is 47. The oldest is 78. But the young girls who bear the brunt of the workload number no more than 30. Ami, one of the most in demand, entertains at up to five different parties an evening.

Ami took the unusual step of bypassing the role of *maiko* (dancing girl), as geisha are called during apprenticeship. After training they become full-fledged geisha and may take on a patron. Ami skipped training because of her height (5 feet 6 inches) which, according to her mother, would have made her too tall when wearing the high *maiko* hairdo.

Millions of Yen

Ami is special in other ways, too. The 20 million to 30 million yen it takes to become a *maiko*/geisha is being paid for by her family. Technically, this means she can quit whenever she wants instead of being bound contractually to an *okiya*, a teahouse that has a license to act as guardian to young women during their apprenticeship. Usually the *okiya* foots the bills for training and kimonos. Most of the money goes for expensive kimonos; a large wardrobe is a must for success. In exchange, the *okiya* receives the woman's fees — which can amount to 100,000 yen an evening — until her contract is fulfilled.

Like any business venture, there is a risk. What if, having invested in training a young woman, she decides to quit. Many apply for

apprenticeship, and screening eliminates all but a few. But of those accepted, two or three out of every 10 leave after their first year. About five "reire" after their apprenticeship is over by finding a patron to look after them. Only the remaining two or three go on to become lifetime geisha.

In young Ami's words, "They've got to bring the system up to date, put us on salaries and give us more holidays, otherwise no one will become a geisha any more."

The geisha world, bound by feudal traditions, is out of touch with the rest of society. Some say that this is what gives it its special appeal — that modernizing the rules would relegate it to the category of a nightclub.

Tough Routine

The routine is tough. Ami's day includes lessons in dancing, musical instruments, singing and other traditional arts, at least one hour making up and dressing, then going from one teahouse to the next as customers summon. She is allowed one day off a month, usually the last Sunday. Her private life is almost nonexistent.

In former times, geisha districts had walls around them, and doors were locked to prevent the women from running away. Poor families sold daughters into geishadom under contracts that were upheld by law.

Postwar democracy changed all this. Selling daughters no longer occurs, of course. But it is not uncommon for parents to receive money for the services of a daughter for a certain period. However, if the woman quits, the *okiya* has difficulty enforcing the contract if she is a minor.

Though financially independent, Ami's earnings will go to her *okiya* until her contract is up — or until she chooses to quit, which she says she will not do. "Until I've fulfilled my obligation," however, she can keep tips, and they are considerable.

The geisha's world is sustained by a system of rank and mutual indebtedness. The more powerful and wealthy the clientele, the more prestige to the group.

Elder Sisters

According to custom, Ami made her debut through the introduction of an "elder sister" geisha, Osono, who introduced her to her own regulars, just as Osono was introduced by her own elder sister years ago. This creates an obligation for apprentice to help out her elder sisters, and others senior to her in her group who have passed their prime, by assigning them to their own parties. (Customers concerned about budgets should avoid geisha parties.) Thus geisha are assured of a continuing income regardless of age.

Ami does not have yet a patron. That will come later. All geisha take a patron at some point in their careers, generally after apprenticeship as *maiko* is over, sometimes before. In the latter case, the patron will pay the remaining debt to the *okiya*, leaving her free to quit. It is a cardinal rule that the woman remain a virgin until she has her first patron, and *okiya* keep a close eye on their investments.

Opera in Italy

'Boheme' and 'Butterfly': Puccini in the Open Air

By William Weaver

TORRE DEL LAGO, Italy. Aug. 10 (IHT) — When Puccini built his dreamhouse here, at the turn of the century, this was a tiny, isolated fishing village in beautiful, unspoiled country, between the seashore and the looming, dramatic Apuan Alps. Now, of course, the village has been incorporated into the vast popular tourist development of the Versilia Coast, stretching north and south from central, nearby Viareggio. But Puccini has not been forgotten. His villa, lovingly tended, is now open to the public, and every summer there is a brief season of his operas, in an outdoor theater, set up at the edge of his beloved lake, within sight of his house.

One Florence paper wrote recently that Torre Del Lago should become the Puccini Bayreuth. It is not that yet, but the current season does offer extremely enjoyable and creditable performances of two of the master's works; and the Teatro Dei Quattromila sells out most of its 4,000 seats every night, even when — as these last two evenings — the weather is less than promising.

Based on Stars

Traditionally, the Torre Del Lago season is based on stars, and this year's program — including "Madama Butterfly" and "La Boheme" — could boast the presence of Maria Chiara as Cio-Cio-San and of Katia Ricciarelli as Mimì. Both young sopranos sang impressively and were warmly received. Miss Chiara's range is a bit short, and an occasional high note came out shrill or slightly off-pitch. But for the rest she sang with great intensity and beauty, and she was never out of character for a moment. This was a "Butterfly" of dignity and passion, more tragic than pathetic. Ottavio Garaventa, the Pinkerton, and Antonio Boyer, the Sharpless, did their jobs well; and the veteran Nino Bonavolonta

fluent, if sometimes brisk, performance. Katia Ricciarelli's Mimì was a lesson in style and elegance, acting and singing on a very high level. The young artist has matured rapidly, extending and deepening her sensitivity. The lively soprano Mariella D'Amico, as Musetta, was a perfect foil, visually and vocally. Giuseppe Giacomini, the Rodolfo, sang generously, in a traditional (and somewhat provincial) fashion; it would be interesting to hear him in a roofed theater, where he would perhaps be less tempted to force his naturally pleasing voice.

Supporting Cast

Headed by the baritone Angelo Romero, as Marcello, the supporting Bohemians were well chosen. Gianni de Angelis was Schama, and Silvano Fagnola, Colline. Edoardo Muller conducted more flexibly than Bonavolonta. He occasionally failed to achieve perfect ensemble, but the orchestral playing was more subtle and more engaging.

Giovanni Miglioli designed sound, realistic sets for both operas. His staging of "Butterfly" was hampered by the decision to play all three acts in Cio-Cio-San's garden, dispensing with the interior setting; there were also too many added bits of local color. But it was still visually agreeable, for the most part. Faced with the greater problems of "La Boheme," Dario Micheli created a sound, professional production, perfectly traditional, just what the audience wanted.

Music in the open air inevitably has its drawbacks: the dispersion of sound, the intrusion of the passing train or the jet heeded for Pisa airport. One listens with different criteria. Judged by these criteria, the Torre Del Lago performances are among Italy's best summer opera fare.

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Price Rise Expected, OPEC Chief Asserts

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT) — The sustained decline in the dollar and the resurgence of double-digit inflation in the United States have intensified pressures for a price increase on crude oil, and one should be expected by the end of the year, Ali Mohammed Jaidah, secretary general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said yesterday.

Dollar Falls; Trade Thin

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — The dollar slumped against most major currencies today but dealers said the fall was broken when the New York Federal Reserve Bank was believed to have entered the market late in the day after the Shah of Iran said the price of oil should rise in December.

In Washington, officials announced that the United States and Japan agreed to continue to follow the practice of intervening in foreign exchange markets as necessary to counter disorderly conditions. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Michiya Matsukawa, special advisor to the Japanese Finance Ministry, also agreed to consult closely on market developments, Reuters reported. The dollar opened in Europe on a firm note, helped by profit-taking and the unwinding of short dollar-Deutsche mark positions. But profit-taking gradually tapered off and the dollar began to lose ground. This backslide escalated after the Shah's forecast. Contributing to the late weakness was a statement by Fed chairman William Miller that U.S. interest rates will hopefully peak by year-end.

The apparent Fed intervention came as a surprise to London dealers, many of whom had recently complained about inaction on the part of the U.S. authorities. The support was enough, they said, to break the slide.

Traders said dealings were noticeably less active than in previous days, with fewer erratic price movements and lower volume.

The dollar fell to 1.9763 DM from 1.9861 at the Frankfurt fixing and 1.9820 DM late yesterday. It slipped to 1.6795 Swiss francs from 1.6959 earlier today and 1.6840 francs overnight. It also fell 1 yen against 186.40 in relatively light trading.

The French franc was particularly strong, reaching a three-year high against the dollar at 4.31 francs. The French central bank, which checked the franc's appreciation last month by heavily buying dollars, was believed to have largely withdrawn from the market. This allowed the franc to gain ground against the dollar and to regain its position vis-à-vis the mark, one trader explained.

Sterling rose 41 points to \$1.9520 — its best late London level since Feb. 23.

Accord Urged On Money Rates For New EMS

BONN, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — The proposed new European Monetary System must include an agreement allowing automatic changes in exchange rates, West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer said today.

If inflation differentials between member countries change, he said, there must be a corresponding change in the currencies' relationship to one another within the EMS band. "This should be agreed upon in advance, whereby no country has a veto," he said.

In an interview designed to dispel doubts about the new EMS, he also said the participants are determined that it does not harm the dollar, that the West German inflation rate will not be affected, that it will not weaken the International Monetary Fund and that West Germany will not become Europe's "puppetmaster."

While admitting that it is not yet clear in what currencies intervention would occur, Mr. Matthöfer said that "we are resolved that it won't weaken the dollar, because we have an interest in a strong dollar."

On inflationary dangers, he said such perils depend on how the scheme is organized. Only if the EMS created "uncontrolled new liquidity and the national money supplies could no longer be limited," would inflationary dangers arise.

U.K. Price Rise Slows
LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — The index of prices for the six months ended in July was up 5.8 percent on an annual basis, the U.K. Price Commission reports. It was the lowest inflation rate since a similar showing in November 1977 and it compares with a 6-percent rise in June and 7.4 percent in March. The index has now fallen for four months in a row.

said Iran has not voiced an opinion on holding a special meeting to discuss an oil price and is waiting for the scheduled December talks. He said he believed the price should rise next January, but did not specify the amount.

Mr. Jaidah, who has been the chief spokesman of OPEC since January 1977, said members of the group had lost as much as 30 percent of their oil revenues to inflation and the drop in the dollar's value over the last 18 months, and must be compensated by "a corrective action." He would not predict how much the increase might be, but he said it was overdue and not likely to be postponed even if, as widely predicted, economic growth among large industrialized nations slows down.

"I think a reasonable price increase can be absorbed, since after all the price of every other commodity has gone up over the last year and a half," Mr. Jaidah said in an interview.

Cluster of Currencies

Mr. Jaidah's statement came less than three weeks after a special committee of 36 OPEC economic experts headed by the Kuwaiti oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, recommended that oil exporters abandon the dollar as a way of pricing oil in favor of a cluster of currencies. The committee's recommendation, prompted by the loss in revenues to oil exporters because of the dwindling value of the dollar against other currencies, will be taken up by the OPEC oil ministers at their next semiannual meeting scheduled for December in Abu Dhabi.

Commenting on reports that pressure for a price rise might force an extraordinary meeting before the formal meeting in December, Mr. Jaidah dismissed the idea as "speculation."

"We have lost anywhere from \$12 billion to \$18 billion over the last two years," he said, because of the freeze on oil prices at \$12.70 a barrel that has been in effect since December 1976. The primary concern at the Abu Dhabi meeting would be "to find a way to protect our revenues," he added, noting that the dollar's slide had not only raised the price of OPEC imports from such nations as Japan and West Germany but had also made oil considerably cheaper for those nations since they spend far less of their own currencies to buy the dollars to pay for their oil.

An Indexing Method

Along with the proposal of pricing oil through a cluster of currencies rather than the dollar, Mr. Jaidah said a method of indexing oil to the worldwide yearly rise in inflation would also be debated at the meeting.

"We must find a way to introduce gradual increases in oil prices that match the general rise in prices; otherwise we will face another explosion like the quinqupling of oil prices back in 1973 and 1974," he said. The oil producers' principal concern "is the elimination of risk and the protection of our income," he added.

Asked if the current worldwide oil glut would hinder a move toward a price rise, he said he did not believe so. "I think this so-called glut is only temporary and it is brought about by the flow of oil from Alaska and the North Sea and the economic slowdown," he said. "It will not last beyond 1979 and will certainly disappear by 1980."

He projected that this year's OPEC production would total 30 million to 31 million barrels of oil a day, about the same as in 1977 but 8 percent less than in 1976. He also noted that the oil companies, hoping to reduce OPEC's hold on prices, had slowed their search for oil in OPEC countries and were concentrating on "the more expensive and the more difficult oil in North America." But, he added, these policies may prove detrimental to the West, "because 40 percent of the new oil is to be found with OPEC."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Rothmans Buys Canadian Interests

Rothmans International's West German subsidiary, Martin Brinkmann AG, will buy 86 percent of Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada for \$24.96 million in cash from Rupert Group Holdings. Rothmans of Pall Mall is Canada's second largest tobacco company with some 27 percent of the cigarette market. The company also owns 50.1 percent of Carling O'Keefe Breweries, one of Canada's three largest brewers with 24 percent of the market which also produces wine through its subsidiary Jordan Valley Wines and is engaged in the oil and natural-gas industry through its wholly owned subsidiary Star Oil & Gas. The acquisition is subject to the approval of Rothmans International shareholders. The Rupert Group, which holds 43 percent of Rothmans International, will not exercise its voting rights at the meeting. The transaction is also subject to the confirmation of the Canadian Foreign Investment Review Agency. If the acquisition had been in effect for the financial year ended last March, Rothmans International earnings would have been increased by 20 percent, raising the basic earnings per share by 4.5 pence to 26.9 pence, the company says.

Schering-Plough to Buy Scholl

Schering-Plough has agreed in principle to take over Scholl Inc. in an exchange of stock valued at about \$127.4 million. Scholl stockholders will receive for each share \$30 in Schering-Plough common stock. The exact amount of Schering-Plough common to be exchanged will be determined by the price of its stock during the 10-day averaging period just prior to the closing of the merger. The agreement calls for Schering-Plough to issue no more than 0.968 nor less than 0.714 of a Schering-Plough share. The Dr. Scholl foundation has contracted to sell its 1.96 million Scholl shares — 46.1 percent of the total outstanding — for cash at \$30 each.

NatWest Sells 4.6% Stake in CUA

National Westminster Bank has disposed of its 4.6-percent holding in Commercial Union Assurance Co. to a wide range of investment institutions for £29.3 million. Proceeds will be applied to the ordinary business of the bank, says Jeff Benson, NatWest group chief executive. The bank's holding of 19.07 million Commercial Union shares, acquired in 1972 in exchange for an interest in Mercantile Credit Co., now a subsidiary of Barclays Bank, was placed at a price of 154 pence per share.

Analysts See 'One-Tier' Market Eroding

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — An unusual thing occurred in the stock market in the early months of this year, and market observers were quick to pick up on it. They called it "the one-tier market."

This was Wall Street's way of identifying the sharp compression in price-earnings multiples that has occurred over the past five years. In the early 1970s, the period of the "two-tier" market, investors were willing to pay 40 to 50 times earnings for a select group of about 50 large-capitalization growth stocks.

At the time, the average stock traded at only 12-to-15 times earnings.

What has given rise to the "one-tier" talk this year? In the first quarter, the 50 smallest stocks in Standard & Poor's 500-stock average were valued at 9.4 times earnings, a shade above the 9.2 times earnings investors were willing to pay for the 50 largest companies and the multiple of nine times earnings placed on the next 50 largest.

As sometimes happens to market labels, however, this one may have become obsolete almost as soon it

was coined, and this in itself may provide a key to market strategy over the next several quarters. That is the view, at least, of two investment strategists at E.F. Hutton. They believe the one-tier market is unsustainable and that trends already are in motion that favor the stocks of the largest companies once again.

Their analysis suggests the process is already under way in terms of price-earnings multiples. Their latest research shows stocks of the 50 largest companies in the 500 were valued at a ratio of 10 times earnings on June 30 while the multiple on stocks of the 50 smallest companies dropped to 8.6 times earnings.

The strategists, basically bullish about the stock market even though they are expecting some slowing of economic activity, deduce from their analysis that the largest 100 to 125 companies in the rating are likely to be among the most profitable to own in the environment they expect. These companies, they say, are likely to regain their normal price-earnings premium over the small companies' stocks.

They are stressing growth companies and top-tier-sized companies because they believe these have the most visible earnings and dividend growth, the least earnings risk in an economic slowdown.

Antitrust Chief Says U.S. Will Fight Blocking Laws

By Carole Shifrin

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (WF) — The U.S. antitrust chief warned other nations yesterday that enacting laws blocking their citizens from giving evidence for use in U.S. judicial proceedings is not satisfactory so far as the United States is concerned.

"Given the proliferation of such statutes obviously intended to frustrate the enforcement of American laws, the antitrust division may be left with no choice but to press the courts, as a practical matter, to ignore this particular type of foreign legislation," John Shenefield, assistant attorney general for antitrust, said.

When the circumstances warrant, he pledged, "we will not hesitate to ask the court to draw negative inferences with regards to evidence that is not provided, regardless of the foreign statute."

His remarks came during an American Bar Association panel discussion on the extraterritorial application of U.S. laws. The U.S. view that its antitrust and other laws apply to citizens and companies and other countries when their actions have substantial effects on U.S. citizens or commerce has generated an increasing amount of controversy worldwide in recent years.

Noting that a primary purpose in applying U.S. antitrust laws to foreign transactions is to prevent ex-

ternal arrangements from threatening the U.S. economy, Mr. Shenefield said the recent activities of "a few international raw-material cartels" have undermined the impact that foreign agreements can have on other economies.

Other countries do not agree with the U.S. view, however. The clash of U.S. and British views, in particular, culminated in a recent decision by Britain's highest court that Britain's sovereignty was undermined. The case involved a U.K. proceeding in which Westinghouse Electric sought to get testimony and documents from a U.K.-based uranium producer who had participated in a worldwide cartel.

The uranium cartel and the roles played in it by various governments has given rise to several blocking statutes. Whether a foreign non-disclosure law may provide a valid defense for a foreign national is open to question, Mr. Shenefield contended.

In a presentation following Mr. Shenefield's remarks, Samuel S. Klein, U.K. attorney general, complained that it would be unfair of the United States to ask courts to infer that a national of another country is guilty when the individual may have consented to give evidence but was prevented from doing so by the laws of his own country.

Wall St. Prices Ease; Dow Off 6.15 Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Prices closed lower in active trading today on the New York Stock Exchange after shifting directions at least twice during the day. The market, which lost ground early, later turned up but quickly fell again, with the Dow Jones industrial average falling 6.15 points to 885.48. Declines led advances 889 to 610 and volume fell to 39.76 million shares from yesterday's 48.80 million.

Analysts attributed the sluggishness to disappointment with the 0.5-percent rise in the July producer price index, profit-taking and apprehension about the money supply figures.

After the close, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reported that the narrowly defined money supply M-1 rose \$1.1 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$353.1 billion in the week ended Aug. 2. The broader-based M-2 rose \$2.1 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$849.9.

The Commerce Department also reported that retail sales rose 0.2 percent in July to a seasonally adjusted \$64.42 billion. The lackluster performance follows a slim 0.1-percent increase in June when sales increased to an adjusted \$64.27 billion.

Retail sales of durable goods rose 0.6 percent to an adjusted \$21.91 billion after rising 0.2 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$21.79 billion in June and non-durable goods sales rose less than 0.1 percent to an adjusted \$42.51 billion.

TWA dropped 1 1/2 to 25 1/2, American Airlines 1/2 to 16, Eastern 1/2 to 12 1/2 and Pan American 1/2 to 7 1/2.

TeleTYPE dropped 1 1/2 to 106, Philip Morris 1/2 to 71 1/4 and Boeing 3/4 to 71 1/4.

Chrysler rose 1/2 to 12 1/2 after news of its European sale. Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose with the index gaining 0.21 to 160.25.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture Department today raised its forecast of the 1978 corn crop to 6.5 billion bushels, up 6 percent from last year's.

To Our Readers
Due to technical difficulties, some stocks beginning with the letters K and L were not received in time for this edition. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

U.S. Prices Rise 0.5% During July

Wholesale Index Up, But Food Costs Drop

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Wholesale prices rose 0.5 percent in July, but food costs dropped for the first time in almost a year, the Labor Department reported today.

The 0.5-percent rise equalled the smallest monthly rise of 1978. The improvement in prices of wholesale goods — those ready for sale to consumer outlets — was attributed entirely to a 0.3-percent decline in food, the first dip in that category since a 0.1-percent drop last September.

July's overall increase equalled March's upswing and was somewhat less than the average 0.8-percent monthly gain registered between January and June. The White House said today it was encouraged by the Meanwhile, wholesale prices for crude goods — those about to be processed — declined 0.6 percent and crude food products plunged 2.5 percent, the best performance since last August, the department said.

The wholesale price index stood at 195.9 last month based on 1967 equaling 100. The prices of wholesale goods other than food rose 0.8 percent, higher than June's 0.6-percent climb and equal to the May level.

Miller Remark Upsets Traders

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller said today that he hopes interest rates will peak before year's end and demand for loans will subside by early next year.

He told a news conference here that "we are expecting lower lending activity in the second half of the year and demands for credit to be not quite as strong."

[His comments helped fuel a decline in prices on the New York bond market, Reuters reported. It quoted dealers saying they inferred that Mr. Miller expected interest rates to rise further in the interim before reaching the December peak.]

ITC Urges Copper Quota

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI) — The International Trade Commission today urged President Carter to impose a 300,000-ton annual quota for five years on copper imports of copper.

The decision to seek the quotas came one week after the ITC ruled that the multimillion-dollar U.S. copper industry was being injured by imports from Zaire, Zambia, Chile and Peru.

The action was taken despite administration opposition, and most analysts believe Mr. Carter will overrule the action. He has 60 days in which to decide.

Both the Council on Wage and Price Stability and the Justice Department say the quotas are unnecessary. During the past two years, copper imports have risen from 9 percent of U.S. consumption to about 35 percent.

The copper producers issued a statement after the ITC action saying they were "disappointed" that the commission recommended higher quotas than was sought by the domestic industry. They asked for quotas beginning at 198,000 tons.

The ITC asked the president to impose this year's quota retroactive to Jan. 1. During the first five months of the year, imports were 270,000 tons. If he were to accept the recommendation, only 30,000 tons would be allowed into the United States for the remainder of the year.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Report of the Chairman of the Board to the Shareholders

As at 30th June, 1978 total consolidated assets of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group reached US\$ 4,801.5 million compared to US\$ 3,586.9 million as at June 30, 1977. Total deposits with our Group increased by 31% and amount to US\$ 4,007.5 million as against US\$ 3,051.7 million at 30th June, 1977. Total capital and loan funds, including the interests of minority shareholders amount to US\$ 457.8 million at 30th June, 1978 compared to US\$ 327.4 million at the same date the year before.

Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves rose to US\$ 16.6 million or US\$ 1.01 per share as against US\$ 13.2 million or US\$ 0.80 per share for the first six months of 1977.

The Group completed the placing through Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, New York, in accordance with a private placement agreement, of 25 year serial notes which will total US\$ 30 million on 9th August, 1978.

Republic New York Corporation, of which the Group holds 62% of the capital, achieved excellent results during the first half of this year. Indeed, the corporation published net earnings applicable to common stock of US\$ 10.0 million or US\$ 3.20 per share as against US\$ 9.2 million or US\$ 2.94 per share for the first half of 1977. Total assets increased from US\$ 2,137.4 million as at 30th June, 1977 to US\$ 3,047.4 million as at 30th June, 1978.

The growth of the customers' deposits, whose amount and number expand year by year, is a good sign of the confidence placed in us.

An ever increasing clientele combined with a strong capital base and a highly selective approach towards investment enable us to look forward with optimism to the future of our Group.

EDMOND J. SAFRA
Chairman

31st July, 1978

Interim consolidated balance sheet as of 30th June 1978

Assets	30th June 1978 1977 US\$ 000's		Liabilities	30th June 1978 1977 US\$ 000's	
Cash in hand and balances with banks	1,283,664	832,954	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	4,007,548	3,051,683
Bank certificates of deposit	363,248	400,168	Other liabilities	336,151	207,824
Precious metals	*148,044	*75,841		<u>4,343,699</u>	<u>3,259,507</u>
Financial paper	443,602	341,516	Capital and loan funds:		
Government and municipal bonds (USA and UK)	400,636	285,777	Sinking Fund Notes 2002	21,100	-
Other bonds	258,979	300,831	Sinking Fund Debentures 2001	50,000	50,000
Current accounts and advances to customers	1,719,162	1,235,566	Sinking Fund Debentures 2002	35,000	-
Investments	4,582	9,647	Convertible Subordinated Capital Notes 1997	11,290	12,500
Fixed assets	46,658	36,089	Other loans	40,000	40,808
Other assets	132,928	70,551	Minority interests	99,215	44,715
			Shareholders' funds:		
			Share capital	24,605	24,605
			Reserves	176,594	154,805
			Total Shareholders' funds	201,199	179,410
			Total capital and loan funds employed	457,804	327,433
	<u>4,801,503</u>	<u>3,586,940</u>		<u>4,801,503</u>	<u>3,586,940</u>
			Contingent liabilities:		
			Letters of credit and guarantees	195,690	163,226

* against which were forwarded sales of US\$ 142,305,000 in 1978 and of US\$ 70,881,000 in 1977

* against which were for sale of US\$ 142,305,000 in 1978 and of US\$ 70,881,000 in 1977

For the 6 months ended 30th June

	1978	1977
Net earnings after tax, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US\$ millions)	16.6	13.2
Earnings per share	US\$ 1.01	US\$ 0.80
Number of shares outstanding	16,403,300	16,403,300

Principal Subsidiaries

Trade Development Bank, Geneva • Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogotá, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Frankfurt, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
August, 1978
from 5 p.m.
CASINO PALM BEACH CANNES

To the Holders of Common Shares of

Weyerhaeuser Company

Weyerhaeuser Company is offering to purchase up to 3,500,000 of its Common Shares at \$32 net per share in cash, on the terms and conditions set forth in the Offer to Purchase dated August 9, 1978, and the related Letter of Transmittal. The offer is not conditioned upon any minimum number of shares being tendered, and the Company is obligated to purchase all Common Shares validly tendered up to 3,500,000 shares. The offer will expire on August 22, 1978, unless extended. Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated will act as Dealer Manager for the Company in connection with the offer. As provided in the Offer to Purchase, the offer will only be accepted in the United States. Holders of Common Shares of the Company may obtain copies of the Offer to Purchase and other documents from certain banks and other financial institutions in London and other major financial centers or from Morgan Stanley International, 1, Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, London. England EC3P 3HB (Telephone: (01) 626-9221) or 4, Place de la Concorde, 75008 Paris, France (Telephone: 266 03-19).

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY

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(la French
France)

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 9)

12 Month Stock										Ch'ge		12 Month Stock										Ch'ge								
High	Low	Ch'ge	Div.	S	Y	P	E	Sis	100s	High	Low	Ch'ge	Div.	S	Y	P	E	Sis	100s	High	Low	Ch'ge	Div.	S	Y	P	E	Sis	100s	
12 Month	Stock									12 Month	Stock									12 Month	Stock									
High	Low	Ch'ge	Div.	S	Y	P	E	Sis	100s	High	Low	Ch'ge	Div.	S	Y	P	E	Sis	100s	High	Low	Ch'ge	Div.	S	Y	P	E	Sis	100s	

[illegible]

Eurocurrency

22 1/2%	33 1/2%	Singer	pt 5.50	9.4	15	37 1/2%	36 1/2%	37 1/2% + 1/2%	23 1/2%	8 1/4%	Technicoir	.40	3.9	5	993	19 1/2%	9 1/2%	10 1/2% + 1/2%	13 1/2%	13 1/2%	13 1/2% - 1/2%	
20	20 1/4%	Skopas	.70	2.5	10	113	27 1/2%	27 1/2%	15 1/4%	7 1/2%	Technicoir	.40	2.9	13	69	14 1/2%	13 1/2%	13 1/2% - 1/2%				

These Notes have all been sold and this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

11th August, 1978



Standard Chartered Bank Limited

(Incorporated with limited liability in England)

U.S. \$100,000,000

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1990

European Banking Company Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Morgan Stanley International Limited

Bank of America International Limited

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Schroders & Chartered Limited

Bankue Nationale de Paris

Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co.	Amex Bank	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arab African International Bank Limited	Arab Bank (Overseas) Ltd.	Asiatre & Co. Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banco del Gottardo
Bank of Bermuda Limited	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier (Overseas) Limited	Bank of Helsinki Ltd.	Bank Julius Baer International Limited	Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited
Bank Mees & Hope NV	The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) NV	Bankers Trust International Limited	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Leu International Ltd.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Rothschild	
Banque de la Société Financière Européenne	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque Worms	Barclays Bank International Limited	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Bayerische Vereinsbank International	Societe Anonyme

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations Cazenove & Co. Charterhouse Japhet
International Limited
Chartered Merchant Bankers Ltd Chase Manhattan Chemical Bank International Citicorp International Group Clariden Bank Commerzbank

Compagnie Monégasque de Banque	Continental Illinois Ltd.	County Bank Limited	Crédit Agricole (C.N.C.A.)	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Aktiengesellschaft
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Crédit Commercial de France Crédit du Nord Crédit Industriel et Commercial Crédit Lyonnais Daiwa Europe N.V. Richard Daus & Co.
Banquiers
vermögens-Haus W. Petersen

Den norske Creditbank	Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —	DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation	Dresdner Bank	Drexel Burnham Lambert European Arab Bank	First Boston (Europe) First Chicago

[illegible][illegible]

Hessische Landesbank Hill Samuel & Co. IBI International Internationale Genossenschaftsbank AG Interunion-Banque Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

- Girozentrale - Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Limited Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Limited Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kredietbank N.V.	Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
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Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International	Kuwait Financial Centre (S.A.K.)	Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.	Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)	Lazard Brothers & Co., Paris	Lazard Frères et Cie Paris

Lloyds Bank International Limited	Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower International Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited	McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited
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The Nikko (Luxembourg) S.A. Nippon European Bank S.A. Nomura Europe N.V. Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Österreichische Länderbank

Sat. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Orion bank Limited	Oversea-Chinese banking Corporation Ltd.	Pearson, Henderson & Pearson Ltd.	Postbank
Ph. banken	Privatbanken Aktieselskab	Rea Brothers Limited	Renout & Co.	Rothschild Bank AG
				N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Salomon Brothers International Limited	Samwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited	Scandinavian Bank Limited	J. Henry Schroder & Company S.A.L.	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Smith Barney, Harris Opham & Co. Société Centrale de Banque Société Générale Société Générale Association de Banque Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Incorporated
Société Privée de Gestion Financière Sparbankernas Bank Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Strauss, Turnbull & Co. Sumitomo Finance International

Svenska Handelsbanken Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Trade Development Bank, London Branch Uebersenbank AG
Limited Limited Limited Limited

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.	United Overseas Bank Limited	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	J. Vontobel & Co.	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wardley	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Dean Witter Reynolds International	Wood Gundy	Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V.

WORLDWIDE LIMITED

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

(continued)

Pop Haines: Country Boy With a Knuckler

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (UPI) — On the same weekend when Eddie Mathews, a batter, was inducted into the Hall of Fame, Jesse Joseph Haines, a pitcher already enshrined for the ages, took off for the big bull pen in the sky.

Pop Haines was 85 years old and just wore out, though that was uncharacteristic. Not counting the 1918 season, when he had a cup of coffee with the Cincinnati Reds, Pop played 18 years in a row for the St. Louis Cardinals, breaking in at the age of 26 and continuing to ornament the major league scene until he was going on 45.

As late as his 42nd year he was a World Series pitcher, and when at last the Cardinals turned him loose, it wasn't because he had nothing left. They released him so he could try his hand at managing in the minors. That turned out to be not his dish. He had hated the constant travel and the hotel living in the majors and he couldn't abide the bus hauls and fleabags of the bushes.

You can take the boy out of the country, the old line goes, but you can't take the country out of the boy. That's how it was with Pop Haines, and that's how he wanted it. The longer he pounded the beat in the National League, the more he grew to dislike it.

Most clubs visiting New York in those days stayed

in the Alhambra Hotel at Broadway and 71st Street. On a summer evening, Pop would stand outside the entrance on 71st surveying the traffic with unconcealed loathing, and he would talk about the things he loved — the taste of a dewy morning in southwestern Ohio where he had grown up, the pure notes of a bobwhite quail's whistle.

If he wasn't detained by a World Series, he was on his way back to the country within hours of the season's end. When he did have work to do in October, he worked like the pro that he was. When the Cardinals beat the Yankees of Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and the rest in 1926, Jesse won two games, including the dramatic seventh when Grover Alexander, relieving him in the seventh inning, struck out Tony Lazzeri with the bases filled.

In 1930, when he was 37, Jesse started the fourth game against Lefty Grove of the Philadelphia Athletics. Once the Cardinals had given him a lead, he protected it with six hitless innings against brutes like Jimmy Fox, Al Simmons, Mickey Cochrane and Bing Miller and made off with the ball game, 3-1. Jesse's money pitch was the knucklerball, but it wasn't the fluttering tantalizer that has been an annuity for Hoyt Wilhelm. The Haines knuckler was faster than some other pitchers' fastball. He would be "way up on tiptoe when he came over the top, and the pitch would come humming in and dive like a hawk."

Jesse held the knuckler with his fingertips, not his knuckles, gripping it so tightly and throwing so hard that it would wear the skin away entirely. Sometimes he would have to take himself out on that account, but that seldom happened unless there was blood on the ball.

When the veterans' committee voted Haines into the Hall of Fame in 1970, there were complaints that other candidates with more impressive records were being passed over. Still, for durability, reliability and competitive fire, Pop Haines qualified with the best of them.

To be sure, on a year-for-year basis, his statistics don't measure up to those of Addie Joss, who was inducted in Cooperstown on Monday along with Mathews and Larry MacPhail. In 19 seasons (counting the whistle stop in Cincinnati), Haines won 210 games and lost 158 for a winning percentage of .571 and his earned-run average was a highly respectable 3.64.

Joss pitched only nine years for Cleveland, from 1902 to 1910 when he was dead and partially decomposed. He won 160 games and lost 97 for a percentage of .623, with an implausible 1.88 earned-run average. In a good year he would walk 30 batters and strike out 130.

Joss's earned-run average was better than Christy Mathewson's, better than Walter Johnson's, better

than anybody's except Big Ed Walsh, who allowed 1.82 runs per nine innings. Addie pitched for a team that finished as high as second only once in his time.

In 1909, for instance, the Cleveland hitters were renowned for silken courtesy. Their chief housewrecker was Bill Hinchman, an outfielder, who led the team with 53 runs batted in while the sainted Napoleon Lajoie knocked in 47. With that sixth-place club, Joss had an earned-run average of 1.71 but a won-lost record of only 13-14.

Joss's best earned-run mark for a season was 1.16 in 1908 when he won 24 games. In 1907 he won 27 with an ERA of 1.72. He completed 235 of his 261 starts, had 45 shutouts and two no-hitters, one a perfect game.

He died on April 14, 1911, two days past his 31st birthday. Today that would prompt electors to waive the rule requiring 10 years of big league service, just as sentiment effected the early induction of Gehrig, Roberto Clemente and Casey Stengel. It shouldn't have taken the veterans' committee 40 years to give Joss his due, but it did.

For that matter, Eddie Mathews shouldn't have been kept waiting until this year to get what was coming to him. The guy was a splendid third baseman who hit 512 home runs. In 1953, when he hit 47 home runs as a 21-year-old, they should have staked out a niche for him then and there.

Corcoran Hits 1st Homer of Season

Grand Slam Puts Tigers Over Rangers

DETROIT, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Tim Corcoran's grand slam with one out in the eighth inning, his first home run in 79 games this season, lifted Kip Young and the Detroit Tigers to a 5-2 victory over the Texas Rangers last night.

Young, the stand-in for Mark Fidrych, hurled a five-hitter and raised his record to 4-1. It was announced several weeks ago that Fidrych was to make his second debut of the season in this game, but the young right-hander has been sidelined until next spring with a sore shoulder.

Ferguson Jenkins had choked off

the Tigers on one run and seven hits through seven innings but lost

to Jim Umberger (4-7) came out to start the eighth. He loaded the bases on a double by Rusty Staub, Jason Thompson's single and Steve Kemp's walk. Milt May struck out before Corcoran, who had three homers last season, slammed an 0-2 pitch into the upper deck in right field for his third hit of the game.

Mike Hargrove, who had only three sacrifice flies all season, had hits in both the sixth and eighth innings to drive in the Rangers' runs. Texas had a five-game winning streak snapped while the

Tigers won for the sixth time in seven games.

Yankees 8, Brewers 7

At New York, catcher Buck Martinez muffed Lou Piniella's one-out squeeze bunt with the bases loaded to cap a five-run ninth inning rally and give New York an 8-7 victory over Milwaukee. Piniella laid down what appeared to be a poor squeeze attempt and Martinez grabbed the ball, allowing Chris Chambliss to score from third, lifting New York to its fourth straight victory.

Indians 5, Red Sox 1

At Boston, Ted Cox doubled home the tie-breaking run in the seventh inning and Andre Thornton hit his 22nd homer to lead Cleveland to a 5-1 victory over Boston. With the score tied 1-1 in the seventh, Cleveland pushed across the tie-breaking run on a single by Buddy Bell, a sacrifice by Duane Kuiper and Cox's double off loser Bill Lee (10-8). Thornton homered in the eighth and Cleveland pushed across another run in the ninth on singles by Bo Diaz and Rick Manning, an error by third baseman Butch Hobson and a single by Johnny Grubb.

Royals 2, Orioles 0

At Baltimore, Kansas City scored twice in the seventh inning on singles by Al Cowens and John Valthan and defeated Baltimore 2-0 behind Larry Gura's four-hit pitching. It was Kansas City's eighth triumph in nine games with Baltimore.

Mariners 4, Twins 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Dan Myer's three-run homer capped a

four-run first inning which led Seattle to a 4-1 victory over Minnesota. Craig Reynolds singled, moved to second on a passed ball and scored on Ruppert Jones' single to start Seattle's first inning. Leon Roberts singled and, after Bruce Bochte struck out, Meyer followed with his seventh homer.

Blue Jays 8, White Sox 0

At Toronto, Rico Carty hit three doubles, Jesse Jefferson fired a three-hitter and Toronto erupted for six second-inning runs en route to an 8-0 rout of Chicago. Toronto gave Jefferson all the support he needed, scoring six runs in the second on four hits, two walks and an error. Carty led off the inning with a pop-fly double and after a walk and a single loaded the bases, Carty walked Alan Ashby, forcing in the first run. Dave McKay singled in a pair of runs and Luis Gomez followed with an RBI single. After a sacrifice, two more runs scored on a sacrifice fly by Al Woods and a bad relay throw by Don Kessinger.

Astros 6, Giants 5

In the National League, at San Francisco, Bob Watson drove in two runs and Enos Cabell and Terry Puhl each scored twice to lead Houston to a 6-5 victory over San Francisco. Houston reached San Francisco starter and loser Jim Barr (6-9) for four runs on four hits in the first inning. Puhl opened the game with a single and reached third on a stolen base and throwing error by catcher Marc Hill. Following a walk to Julio Gonzalez, Barr batted home the first run. Cabell then singled and Barr, trying to pick off Gonzalez, threw wildly into center field, putting runners on second and third. Cruz drove in the second run with a single. The last two runs of the inning scored on Watson's infield out and a single by Dave Bergman.

Dodgers 3, Padres 0

At Los Angeles, Dusty Baker homered and Johnny Oates singled in two runs to pace Los Angeles to a 3-0 victory over San Diego behind the five-hit pitching of Doug Rader. The victory snapped a three-game losing streak for Rader, who posted his 11th triumph against right-handed pitching. Los Angeles' fifth straight victory, Eric Rasmussen (10-9) took the loss, the fifth straight for San Diego.

Cubs 5, Pirates 4

At Chicago, Bill Buckner drove in three runs with a bases-loaded double in the fifth inning and Rodney Scott doubled home Tim Lincecum with the winning run in the sixth to give Chicago a 5-4 victory over Pittsburgh.

Reds 10, Braves 0

At Cincinnati, Paul Moskau pitched a four-hitter for his first shutout of the season and threw home two runs during a five-run sixth inning to spark Cincinnati to a 10-0 victory over Atlanta. The victory was the third in five decisions for Moskau, who struck out five and walked two.

Mets 10, Expos 3

At Montreal, Willie Montanez hit a three-run homer, John Stearns added a two-run blast and Joel Youngblood went 5-for-5 to spark a 19-hit attack that carried New York to a 10-3 rout of Montreal.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 3

At St. Louis, Richie Hebner and Greg Luzinski each drove in two runs and winner Jim Kaat started a two-run rally in the second inning that lifted Philadelphia to a 6-3 victory over St. Louis.

Player Alleges Race Bias by Colts

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10 (AP) — Baltimore Colts tailback Lydell Mitchell has filed a racial discrimination grievance against the National Football League club, it was reported yesterday.

A spokesman for the National Football League Players' Association confirmed that a grievance from Mitchell was being processed, but refused to say whether it involved racial charges. At the Colts office in suburban Hunt Valley, a spokesman declined comment and said that team officials were unavailable to talk about the story.

Mitchell has refused to attend training camp during a dispute over

his contract and is being fined \$500 a day. He is reportedly asking \$200,000 a year.

The grievance reportedly was filed by Mitchell's attorney, Lee Goldberg. "I'm totally frustrated in trying to negotiate a contract with the Colts and they've made some serious mistakes in the negotiations," Goldberg said. "Some of those mistakes provide grounds for filing a grievance."

Mitchell's grievance alleges that the Colts illegally classified Mitchell according to race in contract negotiations. In addition, it charges that the team failed to bargain in good faith and wrongfully levied the fines against Mitchell.



Graham Smith raises his fist in jubilation after winning gold medal in the 100-meter breaststroke at the Commonwealth Games.

Canadian Swimmer Captures 6th Gold

EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Swimmer Graham Smith won his sixth gold medal yesterday to set a Commonwealth Games record as Canada dumped arch-rival Australia.

On the last day of competition at the Kinross Aquatic Center, the 20-year-old Smith overcame Britain's Duncan Goodhead in the last 20 meters to win the 100-meter breaststroke in a Games record time of 1:03.81.

In the final event of the six days of pool competition, a capacity crowd leapt to its feet cheering as he swam the breaststroke leg and helped push the Canadian medley relay team to another gold.

In that last swim, Smith eclipsed the 40-year-old record of five medals set by Australian track star Decima Norman in Sydney in the 1938 Games.

His pot of gold included the 100- and 200-meter breaststrokes, the 200- and 400-meter individual medleys and victories as a member of Canada's winning 4 x 100 freestyle and 4 x 100 medley relay teams.

The Canadian swimmers won a

total of 15 golds, seven silver and nine bronze to Australia's 10-9-11. And among the only countries who were anywhere close, Britain was 2-11-7 and New Zealand, 2-2-2.

Britain briefly intruded in the private duel in pool between Australia and Canada when Sharon Davies won the women's 400-meter medley gold medal by more than five seconds.

The 15-year-old student from Plymouth, who already won gold in the 200 medley, silver with England's 4 x 100 meters freestyle relay team and bronze with its medley relay team, held the lead from the start and won in 4:52.44 — clipping more than nine seconds off the Games record and setting the fifth best time of the year.

Australia's Tracey Wickham swam the second fastest 400-meter freestyle on record to win her second gold medal of the Games. The 15-year-old Queensland last Saturday set the world record in the 800-meter freestyle and came within 0.8 second of cracking her second world mark in five days.

South Africa Opens Door To U.S. in World Rugby

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Aug. 10 (IHT) — The United States quietly set a national rugby team to South Africa yesterday. There had been worry about political flak, but no real hesitation to go hobnob with the big boys, especially since the South Africans were paying the bill.

World-class rugby played by the United States' Stranger things have happened. Rugby in the Soviet Union, for example, the Russians have won their way into the top division of FIFA, the Continental Federation, and will come to Toulouse to play France on Nov. 12.

(A U.S. team from New England arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday for exhibition play.)

Considerable Potential

In fact, there is no doubt on this side of the Atlantic that as soon as the United States' Rugby Football Union, the USRFU, finds the financing to match its potential, someone will have to bow out of the Top 10 to make room for it.

The 10 official but uncontested leaders were unchanged when the season neared its close here last spring. On top, two countries each from the northern and southern hemispheres: Wales and France, and New Zealand and South Africa.

Then came England, yet to recover fully from a dismal slump in the mid-1970s, followed by Ireland, Scotland and Rumania in the north, and Australia and Argentina in the south.

Whereupon, heavily favored Wales went to Australia and lost both international matches in June. Manager Clive Rowlands, who had been "ashamed to be a Welshman," told his hosts after the last game: "One of my players is tonight in a Sydney hospital with a double fracture of the jaw. If we rugby people condone thuggery, then I want no part of it."

The Australian manager, Ross Turnbull, charged the Welsh with frequent kicking of players on the ground — "disturbingly, much of it directed at their heads." He also reported that "many friendships were created by the tour."

Nod of Recognition

It was Turnbull who declared in January, 1976, after the United States had gone down to Australia, 24-12, in Anaheim, Calif.: "It is obvious the United States has arrived in world rugby." That was match number one.

The U.S. Eagles lost to France in suburban Chicago, to Canada in Vancouver, then to "an England XV" (the English are loath to give full international status to games with lesser rugby countries) last Oc-

tober at Twickenham. In May, while Wales was in Australia, Canada came to Baltimore for the second game of the annual series with the United States, and the Eagles won, 12-7. Victory number one.

Club training has now resumed here after the July break. By the time Europe's favorite television series — the five Saturdays of the Five Nations Tournament — starts in January, ideas about who's who in world rugby may have taken a few more knocks.

Australia started a six-week tour of New Zealand at the end of July. The internationals are on Aug. 19 in Wellington, Aug. 26 in Christchurch and Sept. 9 in Auckland. No visiting country has won a series in New Zealand since the combined British-Irish team in 1971.

France goes to Japan and Canada on a round-the-world tour in September. Internationals on Sept. 23 in Tokyo and Sept. 30 in Calgary.

Argentina is to play nine matches in Europe, with highlights against "an England XV" at Twickenham on Oct. 14, and Italy in Rome on Oct. 25.

After splitting two internationals in France last fall, and after hosting Australia, New Zealand's tour at Cambridge University on Oct. 18. Matches against Ireland, Wales, England and Scotland, plus the traditional clash against British all-stars (the Barbarians) in Cardiff on Dec. 16. Once again, books will be written about this tour.

Rugby tours by the major countries are scheduled long in advance; the present master-plan extends beyond the year 2000. This year was to have been South Africa's turn in Britain, but the British demurred and New Zealand will come instead. Scotland was to be in South Africa now, but backed out. (An Australian visit to South Africa due next year is also off.) Enter the United States.

Said a California commentator unhappy about bucking the boycott: "I think because the trip is free it seems cool; but it's not. It'll be great action for the players, though, no doubt about it."

The USARFU has taken pains to give the venture a low profile. The squad is not the official team, the Eagles, but a carbon copy called the Cougars. When they get to Johannesburg for the tour finals on Aug. 26, they will probably be the strongest U.S. rugby team ever fielded.

This year, U.S. rugby at last obtained a sponsor, brewers Anheuser-Busch. A national club championship is on the drawing board. And the Eagles are to tour Ireland next year.



Houston's Julio Gonzalez is safe as he scores from second on Jose Cruz' single in game against San Francisco on Wednesday.

U.S. Clay Court Tourney

Connors' Volley Game Eliminates Challenger

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Top-seed Jimmy Connors, struggling with his service, outlasted a Swiss challenger yesterday in the U.S. Clay Court tennis tournament. Thus, the two-time clay court winner from Belleville, Ill., moved into the elite round of 16 with most of the other rated players, including No. 2 Guillermo Vilas and defending champion Manuel Orantes, the third seed.

Connors said he was serving well in the 6-4, 6-3 victory over Heinz Gumphardt. "I hit the ball real good," he said, despite losing service once in the opening set and three times in the second set, where Gumphardt suffered four service breaks.

Gumphardt had a 3-0 advantage in the opening set, but crumpled under Connors' volley game. Vilas breezed through his match against Yannick Noah, 6-1, 6-0, and Orantes stumbled a bit in the second set before he beat Ricardo Felpel, 6-2, 7-5.

Fourth-seeded Corrado Barazzutti had a little trouble with Johan Kriek before winning 6-2, 7-6. Just three of the top 16 seeds in

men's play have lost in the opening rounds. However, the story is different among the women where only a trio of seeds reached the quarterfinals.

Finals for the women will be Saturday and the men's championship match will be Sunday.

The only seeded women to survive were No. 4, Janet Newberry, No. 6, Jeanne Evert, and No. 8, Jeanne DuVal.

Newberry beat Helena Anliot 6-2, 6-4, while Evert stopped Marie Louie, 7-5, 6-2, and DuVal outlasted Lele Faroud, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

In other men's play, John McEnroe defeated Victor Amaya, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2; Jose Higueras beat Zeljko Franulovic, 7-6, 6-3; Jamie Fillol beat Steve Denton, 6-1, 6-2; Adriano Panatta stopped Howard Schoenfeld, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; Balazs Taroczy outlasted Gene Mayer, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4; Jose-Luis Clerc defeated Bernie Mitton, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4; Chris Lewis beat Colin Dowdswell, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, and Phil Dent defeated Alvaro Betancur, 6-4, 6-4.

Mahaffey Back on Tour, This Time as a Winner

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 10 (UPI) — John Mahaffey, a psychology major from the University of Houston, spent the last two years in the depths, trying to rebound from bitter problems on and off the golf course.

He has accomplished that goal, with a new wife who kept him from quitting the pro tour, the wrist that he broke last year fully healed, and a victory in last week's PGA championship in Oakland, Pa.

Now he is trying to handle sudden success. "It's still a little hard for me to believe, that your life can change so quickly in four days," Mahaffey said yesterday, shortly before play-

ing in the Pleasant Valley Classic pro-am.

"I have a lot more responsibility and I know it, but it will help my confidence, and I know it's helping my golf game," he said.

Mahaffey won the PGA by dropping a 10-foot birdie putt on the second sudden death playoff hole, eliminating Tom Watson and Jerry Pate. It was his second victory in his eight years on the PGA tour, the other victory coming in 1973 at the Sahara Invitational.

"There was a point, right about this time last year, when I was thinking of quitting. But my wife kept me going. She's given me some incentive and it's just like starting all over again," he said.

Mahaffey may have set a world record for the highest leap by a golfer after winning the tournament when he jumped in jubilation after the PGA win. Someone stepped on his putter and bent the shaft, but Mahaffey said he'll be using the same club when the Pleasant Valley Classic begins today.

Bean Competes

Joining Mahaffey will be leading money winner Andy Bean, who has amassed \$253,558 this season, including the Kemper Open, the Western Open and the Memphis Classic. Most of the big names — Jack Nicklaus, Arnold Palmer, Gary Player, Lee Trevino, Watson, Pate — and others, such as Hubert Green and U.S. Open champ Andy North, are skipping the tournament.

The 150-man field, which will be trimmed to 70 at the end of the second round Friday, will be shooting for a \$45,000 top prize over the par-71, 7,119-yard layout of the Pleasant Valley Country Club in central Massachusetts.

Defending champion Ray Floyd will be looking to repeat his thrilling one-shot victory last year. Others in the field include Hale Irvin, the 1974 U.S. Open champion and seventh-leading money winner this year; Los Angeles Open winner Gil Morgan; Bill Rogers, winner of the Bob Hope Desert Classic; Canadian Open winner Bruce Lietzke; Milwaukee Open champ Lee Elder, and perennial favorite Ben Crenshaw, who has not won a tournament this year.



Jimmy Connors delivers double-handed backhand in U.S. Clay Court match.

Observer

Demon Water

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Social historians will date the decline of the cocktail party from the summer of 1975, when city people first asked for "a little white wine with soda and ice" instead of the traditional rum, whiskey or gin.

The reasons for this shift are obscure. It is usually said that Americans became tired of being blasted out of their heads by strong drink, but this makes little sense. The only point of a cocktail party was to take leave of the senses, it being universally understood that nobody in his right mind would want to be present at one.



Baker

Why should anyone deliberately go to a cocktail party knowing in advance that the thing would have to be endured without anesthesia? Worse — that it would have to be endured while slipping the thin despair of watery wine?

A likelier explanation may be the tyranny of fashion. This theory gains support from the latest development on the party front, which is the replacement of weak wine with water. All over the East Coast this summer, and perhaps even in less benighted regions for all I know, ostensibly sane people are turning up at parties and ordering water.

What is even more curious, they ask for imported water. American water isn't good enough for them. Most of the water consumed at these sterile debauches seems to be imported from France, though recently I met someone who brought his own Yugoslavian water.

People who used to ask for a martini or a daiquiri now take an imported water with a slice of lime. Never a slice of salami. Don't ask me why. There is no explaining this.

With this development, the cocktail party becomes moribund, although it may still have a step or two to travel before it surrenders the ghost. Next year perhaps we will see rooms filled with people holding glasses of mouthwash. It can't be used in a crowded space, but it looks good in the glass and gives people something to do with their hands while they stare at each other with glazed eyes and wonder how much more time must elapse before they can decently depart.

Eventually, people will simply come and stand around boring each other with nothing at all in their hands, at which point they will either start weeping or, more likely, decide it is more interesting to go outside and stand on a street corner.

The decline of the cocktail party into a nondrinking occasion may be part of the health fad now entrancing what used to be called the drinking classes.

At a time when moneyed Americans are seeking joy through suffering — dieting, jogging and attempting to justify God's way toward man with Milton and Zen alone — the light head and heavy calories resulting from alcohol impede the struggle to stay in fashion.

There is a lot of commendable puritan zeal in the struggle for self-improvement, but also a certain anti-social component. Self-improvement, as every striver knows, is a lonely business. The jogger, the dieter, the person resolutely locked in with his textbooks and his meditations are all engaged in lonely work.

Cocktails, on the other hand, are mixed to stir the broth of society. Their rise to popularity as an American institution probably resulted from the need for a catalyst that would make it easier for strangers to become acquainted in a mobile society where almost everyone had become a stranger after the breakdown of rural communities and the move to town.

Temperance folk may say it's shameful that strangers can get to know each other without the help of demon gin, but this is an indictment of the American's natural unease in society as much as a rap on booze.

If Americans were able to let their hair down over imported water, prohibition might have succeeded. The cocktail party surely would never have been invented, no man would ever have insulted his boss, no woman would ever have been indiscreet, and millions of fascinating people would have gone to their graves never having seemed anything but boring to anybody but their next of kin.

I miss all these things at the imported-water parties nowadays with their dedicated guests on lone pursuits, sturdily keeping their hair up. Next morning, of course, there is a clear head but very little worth remembering with it.

One Fortean says that even the revolutionary Einstein might be baffled by contemporary physics

'Jealous Guardians of the Unexplained'

By Don Barkin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI) — "The universe is not only queerer than we imagine, it is queerer than we can imagine."

That was the point of view of the late distinguished British biologist J.B.S. Haldane, and it lives on in the diverse researches of the International Fortean Organization (INFO), which held its annual convention last week-end at American University.

Some 200 "Forteanes" (their worldwide membership is around 500), who take their name from the early 20th-century journalist and scientific maverick Charles Fort, heard reports on topics ranging from "Champ" — the Lake Champlain Monster — and "Another Look at Atlantis," to "UFO Information from FBI Files," and "Phantom Aircraft of 1915." Their common concerns are those unexplained phenomena to which the

scientific establishment cannot — or will not — pay attention.

"We're curious people," said a member, a technical writer for an engineering firm. "Or, perhaps I should say, we have curiosity. We don't have the answers — we just want to call people's attention to these things. For instance, you're a farmer. One day a 50-pound chunk of ice falls into your field. We have reports like this going back to before airplanes. You could call us jealous guardians of the unexplained."

Another Fortean, an electrical engineer, adds that INFO's chief interest is preserving records of such untoward occurrences and not in advancing explanatory theories. He calls this principle the "anthithesis" of such theorists as Erich Von Daeiken, author of "Chariot of the Gods," whose followers held a convention last week in Chicago. "There is an adulation for Von Daeiken. These people are totally addicted to the theory that ancient astronauts visited the Earth, as if all the evidence proved it."

Among the Fortean convention speakers was a young naval research physicist, Bruce Macabee. He has gained access to FBI files which, he claims, show that in the 1940s and the 1950s the FBI and the Air Force conducted extensive investigations into UFO sightings. Though the FBI soon withdrew from the field,

"as early as 1947 Air Force intelligence concluded that UFO's were real," he said.

In 1969, however, the Air Force officially closed its book on UFO's with the publication of the controversial "Condon Report" and the termination of its Project Blue Book — its 21-year probe of UFO's — with the conclusion that UFO's are earthly phenomena.

At the same time, the Air Force admitted that 10 percent of UFO sightings "are indeed strange and mysterious, impossible... to explain." And there were charges by scientists originally involved in the Air Force investigation that it was the product of scientific bias — the work of "nonbelievers."

Proceeding in the Fortean spirit of keeping an open — though skeptical — mind, Macabee is trying to reopen the "closed book" on UFO's.

Another speaker was a bearded, 26-year-old Canadian who calls himself Mr. X. He also calls himself "an unsuccessful writer and inventor," and publishes a review of unexplained phenomena titled "Chaos — the Review of the Damned" (a reference to Charles Fort's description of such phenomena as "damned" by the scientific community).

Lately he has been poring over old newspaper accounts, unearthing possible UFO sightings during the First World War ("Phantom Aircraft of 1915"). But his interests encompass the entire range of unexplained occurrences — the Bermuda Triangle, the Loch Ness Monster and poltergeists. He is quick to note that the scientific establishment "has always showed resistance to new ideas — to things that it was afraid to explain..." and to remind you that "before 1919, the size of the universe was considered to be the size of the Milky Way." He reminds you that even the revolutionary Einstein might be baffled by contemporary physics.

The Forteanes are not without humor about their quixotic enterprise, an official leaflet offered free tickets to an exhibition of "Little Green Men." But a visitor to their convention could not help observing that a door left open to new ideas will also admit the pure eccentric.

Which might describe the jovial executive director of the Texas-based "Association to Push Gravity," with his notion that the force that keeps man rooted firmly on the ground is not a pulling one, but rather the mass of the stars — of all matter — pressing down upon him.

But when another Fortean later seemed doubtful about this theory, it was with the gentlest incredulity that he averred, "We are a skeptical organization."



From an INFO leaflet.

PEOPLE: Rockefeller Sells Estate For Mere \$5.5 Million

Nelson Rockefeller, has sold his 25-acre Foxhall Road estate in Washington for a cut-rate \$5.5 million, to a real estate developer who has resolved a dispute with Rockefeller's neighbors over how many luxury homes will be built on the property. Rockefeller had asked \$8 million for the woodland property and its 30-room mansion. Neighbors look exception to plans by the developers Kozansky and Kay Construction Co. to build a 130-unit cluster of \$300,000 to \$400,000 condominiums. But the developers have agreed with the neighbors to build only 120 houses and leave eight acres of woods undisturbed. For now, the mansion will be left standing in its 1 1/2-acre setting, but it is not sold within a few months for \$800,000, the developers may raise it and add six houses to their plan.

Cornelia Wallace has asked Alabama's secretary of state to change her name on the Sept. 5 primary ballot for the governor's race to Mrs. George C. Wallace. Mrs. Wallace, one of 13 Democratic candidates for governor, was divorced from the governor in January. "Gov. Wallace advised me to change the name on the ballot," Mrs. Wallace said. "We agreed it would increase my vote." This may be the last time George Wallace's name appears on the ballot in Alabama, and it is a fitting tribute to the man who was married to her for seven years, she said. Officials in Montgomery, however, said it probably is too late to change the name because of printing deadlines on election ballots.

Former President Richard Nixon and his wife will give a reception at their estate at San Clemente, Calif., Aug. 27, with all proceeds going to the United Republic of France Committee of Orange County. A spokesman for the committee said that because of space restrictions, attendance at the \$250-a-person event will be limited to several hundred persons. The Nixons will greet their guests from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., the spokesman said. He said the event is planned as a private party and will be closed to the press.

John and Lesley Brown are letting almost no outsiders near their test-tube daughter, disappointing friends and neighbors who want to see the child. "We neighbors had

clubbed together and we were hoping to see the baby," said Gladys Johnson, neighbor who took a bunch of flowers and a small gift to the door of the Brown home in Bristol, England, this week. "It's all very disappointing, being turned away like this. I suppose you can't really blame John and Lesley, it's they're getting all that money." Mrs. Brown, 31, and her truck-driver husband John, 38, have sold exclusive rights to their story to the Daily Mail, a London tabloid, for about \$600,000. While two dozen reporters and cameramen from other members of the media keep watch outside the house, only the Mail's representatives and members of the family are being allowed in to see Louise Joy Brown.

Israeli peace advocate Abie Nathan, in a broadcast from a location just outside Lebanon territory, said that his "Voice of Peace" radio ship developed engine trouble and will enter Beirut port for shelter. Nathan announced his ship — loaded with a cargo of medical supplies, an ambulance, toys and candy — outside Beirut port Wednesday, but was turned back by Lebanese authorities. In his broadcast, Nathan said that he had contacted the Lebanese authorities "asking for the Red Cross to make arrangements for us to unload our cargo." "But we will enter Beirut port anyhow, and wait for the instructions to offload," Nathan said.

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